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Flag Salute in Schools Upheld by High Court; Job Opportunities Rise

The World's Day—At a Glance

June 3, 1940

In Washington: Red Cross Plans Super-Relief

The Supreme Court held constitutional today a regulation requiring school children to salute the American Flag. [Details: Page 8.]

The American Red Cross has formed a super-relief organization to aid civilian refugees and war-wounded throughout France. Its purpose is to assure prompt distribution of Red Cross relief. Contributions to date total more than $6,000,000, it was reported. The organization is sending 50 new ambulances to the British Red Cross to replace vehicles lost in Flanders.

The Commerce Department reported that exports of industrial machinery were pushed to the second highest peak in history during April, reaching $40,613,284.

In Boston: Jobs Await College Graduates

Employment opportunities for June graduates are better this year than for a long time, possibly for the last 10 years, a survey of 17 New England colleges by The Christian Science Monitor disclosed today. [Details: Page 13.]

Alfred Baker Lewis, socially prominent Secretary of the Massachusetts Socialist Party, refused any Party nomination, then resigned from the Party in protest over its refusal to advocate American aid for the Allies.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, aviation executive and former American war ace, scrapping his prepared address to urge adoption of a speedy and gigantic rearmament program for the United States, told a Hearst roundtable luncheon at Boston that the country should be prepared to defend the entire Western Hemisphere.

Connecticut Democrats assembled for their State convention at Hartford primed to indorse the nomination of President Roosevelt for a third term.

378,360 at N. Y. Fair Set 1940 Record

NEW YORK (AP)—The 1940 paid daily attendance record at the New York World's Fair was set June 2 by 378,360 visitors at 10 p. m., shortly before closing time. It was the third biggest day for the entire fair, Sept. 3, 1939, boasting an attendance figure of 492,446 and Oct. 29, 421,290.

New York Takes Over Brooklyn-Manhattan Line

NEW YORK (AP)—New York City took over June 1 the $175,000,000 293-mile Brooklyn-Manhattan Subway-Elevated Line as part of the $326,000,000 transit unification program on which city officials have been working for 20 years. The program will be completed June 12 when the City takes over the Interborough Rapid transit line.

Legion Auxiliary Sets Membership Record

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—National headquarters of the American Legion Auxiliary has announced a record enrollment of 482,688. The largest previous membership was 482,348 in 1939.

Dr. Arias Elected President of Panama

PANAMA, Panama (AP)—Polling the largest vote in the Republic's history, Dr. Arnulfo Arias has been elected President of Panama for a four-year term beginning Oct. 1. Dr. Arias, a brother of the former President, Harmodio Arias, was unopposed. Dr. Ricardo Alfaro, leader of the oppositionist Popular Front, withdrew, charging it was impossible for his party to exercise the right of suffrage.

Yonai Talk Seen as Challenge to U. S.

TOKYO (AP)—Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai told newspapermen today that "there is a way of improving the aggravated relations between Japan and the United States," but added that "of course such a method is neither being considered nor being taken." Many of his hearers interpreted his cryptic statement to mean that Japan did not intend to conciliate the United States by abandoning any of its policies toward China or other Far Eastern issues.

War Summary: German Planes Bomb Paris

Raid on Paris took place around lunch hour by large numbers of German planes, keeping the population in shelters for an hour. Bombs were dropped in all parts of the City, one falling six feet from United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt, without exploding. [Details: Page 5.]

British prisoners claimed by the German High Command during the operations in Flanders now amount to 330,000.

Around Dunkirk, evacuation of British and French troops proceeded under increasing difficulties as the fog lifted and German airmen returned to the attack.

War Secretary Eden, in an Empire radiocast, declared that four fifths of the British Expeditionary Force had reached England safely and "tens of thousands of French."

On the Somme-Aisne front only local German attacks were recorded.

In Norway British warships were reported to have entered Ranafjord and attacked German forces in Mo, Northern Norway. The strategic ore-shipping port of Narvik was reported to have been rendered useless for a year by retreating Germans.

Spain apologized to Britain for a demonstration two days ago by Spanish students in Madrid, demanding return of the British-owned port of Gibraltar.

Pro-German changes in Rumania's Cabinet—substituting Ion Gigurtu for Grigore Gafencu as Foreign Minister—highlighted surface gains for German diplomacy in Southeastern Europe. [Details: Page 4.]

American refugees moved out of Europe's trouble zone aboard the United States liner President Roosevelt amid United States notification to belligerents of the vessel's sailing from Galway, Ireland. The United States liner Manhattan sailed from Genoa, Italy, with three times its capacity booking. [Details: Page 8.]

Saltonstall Tells Governors Of Strike-Prevention Board

Operations of a conciliation plan that has prevented strikes which might have involved 200,000 Bay State workers in three years was described to the thirty-second annual National Governors' Conference in Duluth, Minn., today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

The Governor, who flew to Duluth with Governors Baldwin of Connecticut, Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, and Aiken of Vermont, and their wives, gave a word picture of the seldom-noticed Massachusetts Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, which, with its 53 years of service, is held to be the oldest such board in the country.

Asserting that in every labor dispute there are three sides—the union's side, the employer's side, and, thirdly, "the right side"—Governor Saltonstall told the assembled state executives that tucked away in a corner of the old rose and gold State House in Boston there are three men whose sole concern is the third side.

Their work is so well done, the Governor stated, that during 1936, '37, and '38—three of the most unsettled years labor has faced—Massachusetts enjoyed the best record of any of the industrial states for fewness of lost hours because of strikes.

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Drink-More-Milk Campaign Opened

Last week's rains blossomed into a full fledged "drink-more-milk" campaign in Massachusetts today.

State Commissioner of Agriculture William Casey launched a state-wide newspaper and radio drive today to bring per capita milk consumption up to a quart a day for children, a pint for adults.

"The recent rains," explained the Commissioner, "have made the pastures just simply wonderful. The cows are eating their heads off. This means there will be a lot more milk.

"Unless Massachusetts people start drinking more Massachusetts milk there will be a surplus and farmers will find prices going down."

U. S. Declared Tops in News Transmission

In a war-ravaged world, residents of the United States are in a position to be better informed than residents of any other nation, thanks to unsurpassed channels of news and opinion, declared speakers today at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumni Day Conference on means of communication.

In affirming the dependence of democracy upon freedom of expression, Frank B. Jewett, '03, as President of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, pointed to the invaluable aid of various machines of communication, paying tribute to M. I. T. for having made "unexcelled contributions" in research and in developing leaders in the field of communications.

Mr. Jewett, as President of the M. I. T. Alumni Association, acted as chairman of the morning symposium.

"We must all remember that free discussion is democracy's way toward settling an issue," declared Alfred H. Morton, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, who was a symposium speaker.

Spread of Propaganda

"So long as broadcasting lends itself to the expression of opinion," he explained, "we can no more avoid spreading propaganda than the newspaper which carries an account of the speaker's message. The danger, however, is not in spreading propaganda, but in the elimination of all propaganda except one variety, from the air waves. And let us not forget that wherever radio has lost its freedom, there also have disappeared the parallel freedoms of the press and education, and often religion."

As Vice-President of The United Press Association, James H. Furay claimed that "there has not been a better or more consistent job of news coverage than that presented to American newspaper readers since the present war began."

In paying tribute to the modern foreign correspondent, he said "in courage, resource, stamina, intelligence, writing technique, and loyalty to the needs of the ultimate readers of newspapers he need yield to nobody."

In comparison with war coverage in 1914-18, the current crises are covered with "much more detailed" stories, and the "use of radio has developed far beyond anything even conceived during the former war," Mr. Furay declared.

News Transmission

Acceleration of news transmission, due to such improvements as those displayed as a feature of Alumni Day, has made it possible for Mr. Furay's organization to receive upwards of 20,000 words daily from Europe, as compared with some 3,000 condensed words daily in the World War, he pointed out.

"Newspaper readers in this country have become so accustomed to superlative news service that I wonder if they do not sometimes forget the effort which is put into that service," he said.

He urged Americans to appreciate the "significant difference" between "the American newspaper publishing statements on all sides of all questions, and the totalitarian newspaper publishing only what the government of that country wants it to print."

Mr. Morton in his address urged "civilization not to abuse the scientific tools fashioned for the benefit, not the destruction, of man." As a contrast to radio's "misuse" in such countries as Germany, he declared: "Our own government has been content to use the facilities freely placed at its disposal by broadcasters, but it has carefully refrained from attempts at control."

The 1,500 alumni who returned for the day's program saw one of the most complete exhibitions ever assembled of modern instruments of communication by wire, radio and cable. Those at the luncheon today included members of the classes from 1875 to 1939. This afternoon, M. I. T.'s new swimming pool is to be dedicated and two 110 Class boats are to be christened.

Picture on Page 13

Mother Church Reports Cover Wide Activity

Greater consecration by Christian Scientists is urged in message of Board of Directors.

Calling for greater consecration of Christian Scientists everywhere in order that the unfoldment of spiritual sense will be constant, The Christian Science Board of Directors in its message to the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church today assured members that "discord, under whatever name, can be of but short duration.

"Trusting in the omnipotence of God enables one, through demonstration, to enjoy the freedom of thought resulting from the unfolding of the characteristics of divine Mind as expressed by Christ Jesus," the message as read by Harry C. Browne, First Reader, continued.

"Becoming cognizant of the true idea about anything exposes its suppositional opposite as a lie. Therefore, when the true idea of man's relationship to God is universally expressed, misunderstandings between men and nations will vanish.

"The divine Mind is in reality the only power; therefore nothing can resist the manifestation of righteousness. With due regard for the necessary human footsteps, which our Leader says are indispensable in meeting problems, it is also imperative to look to the divine Mind for guidance and wisdom to supply the impetus to do all things in a right way and at the right time."

Hymns sung in the course of the meeting were numbers 30, 29, and 351 in the Christian Science Hymnal.

After the opening hymn, Mr. Browne read from the Bible, Luke 21:5-7, 10, 25, 26, 28, and from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, page 255:1-6; page 96: 12-18, 31-4; and page 563: 1-10, 15-18.

Officers Announced

Officers of The Mother Church for the ensuing year were announced as follows:

President, Mrs. Margaret Murney Glenn Matters of New York, N. Y.

Treasurer, Edward L. Ripley of Brookline, Mass.

Clerk, Ezra W. Palmer of Marshfield, Mass.

Mrs. Margaret Murney Glenn Matters, daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Edwin F. Glenn of the United States Army, spent her childhood in army posts in various parts of the United States, its possessions, China and Japan. While studying music in Boston she became interested in Christian Science, joined

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Allies Want U. S. Planes Now; America Speeds Aid Program; Nazi Air Raiders Bomb Paris

Wide World

Planes to Bolster Allied Air Defense

Upper: Some of the 600 small Stinson planes are shown at Roosevelt Field, New York. From here they will be flown to Halifax on their way to Europe, where the French will use them in place of balloons to observe artillery fire. The planes cost $3,500 and can land on wide roads. Below: Part of a consignment of planes, aviation motors, and cases of guns shown on a pier at Staten Island, N. Y., where they are being loaded on ships bound for France.

Aircraft, artillery, and other war supplies are listed as decisive needs of British.

With Paris raked by Nazi bombs in the war's first aerial attack on the French capital, the Allies today turned unofficial but imperative appeals to the United States for planes—in quantity, and at once.

"A thousand planes in the next few weeks will be worth more than 10,000 next year," was the word.

American experts were studying methods by which second-line Army planes could be made available. One plan was "to trade them in" on new models and let the manufacturers sell them to the Allies.

Speeding of domestic American production, in line with the Ford 1,000-a-day possibilities, was discussed in order to make existing ships available to the Allies.

Within the last 48 hours, 250 American bombing planes have been shipped to the Allies. Some of the bombers, weighing 10 to 16 tons, cost more than $300,000 each.

Over the Canadian border lighter planes were being rolled, then to be flown to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and from there shipped or flown to England and France.

The capacity of American plants taxed, the Allies were contacting owners of light sports planes and purchasing them for artillery spotting service. Some flier-owners were reported delivering their ships to Canada "in person."

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 3—For the first time, as the result of the new situation confronting the Allies after their retreat from Flanders, France and Britain are now looking frankly—in fact almost with anguish—to the United States.

Although the general public is still elated over the heroic exploits that marked the withdrawal of Allied troops from Dunkirk, the desperate gravity of the position in which the Allies find themselves is only too obvious to informed quarters. With Reichsführer Hitler holding the channel ports from Boulogne northward—except, for the moment, Dunkirk—and in possession of air and naval bases all the way along the North Sea, including the Dutch, Danish, and Norwegian coasts, and with Italy apparently on the point of joining Germany in an attack on France through Switzerland and by air, perhaps with the use of air bases in the Balearic Islands and Spain, the outlook is admittedly dark.

Morale Unshaken

There is not the slightest weakening of Allied morale, however, in the face of this unfavorable situation. On the contrary the Flanders campaign has served the inestimably valuable purpose of proving that the German motorized, armored juggernaut could be checked by the courage of men, and there is indisputable evidence that the French and British soldiers around Dunkirk fully proved themselves to be men of this caliber.

Although, for obvious reasons, no concrete facts or figures can be cited, the writer has the best possible reason to believe that planes in particular are so urgently needed by the Allies that some British authorities in possession of all the facts feel that the outcome of the conflict may turn on whether at least 1,000 planes are forthcoming from America within the next few weeks.

The position is that in the present crucial hour speed of delivery is the all-important factor. Al-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Nazi planes bomb Paris: Page 5.

U. S. Studies Sale of Army Planes to Allies

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—Conscious of the Allies' urgent need of military aircraft, the United States Government is today exploring the possibility of making immediately available to Great Britain second-line but serviceable Army planes, which might number as many as 1,500 to 2,000.

This proposal, advanced by Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, and supported by Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, assistant Republican leader in the Senate, is the latest expression of the growing support manifest in Congress and in the Administration for prompt and effective aid to the Allied cause.

Mr. May declared that he was in favor of disposing of planes which in any event would soon be replaced in the course of this country's emergency defense program. These would be fighters which, though not of the latest type, would be both useful and quickly available.

Urgently Needed

There is no question but that such planes are urgently needed and would be profoundly welcomed by the Allies. Information reaching Washington from many sources, military, diplomatic, and journalistic, reveals that Britain and France can use, and use effectively, aircraft of even secondary quality and the judgment in some quarters is that if the United States could supply 1,000 airplanes in three weeks to a month, this assistance might be decisive in turning the tide of the war.

Mr. May put forward the further proposal that plants which Henry Ford has said could produce 1,000 planes a day be turned into aircraft production at once, with whatever Government assistance would be needed, in order that additional aid can be extended to the Allied airmen.

Senator Wallace A. White, Jr. (R) of Maine, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, added his influence to the movement to give the fullest immediate assistance to the Allies short of war. Senator White, in fact, advocated that the United States "close the German Embassy and send the Germans home."

Support for the sale of Army planes to the Allies also was forthcoming today from Senator Austin who said that there were a lot of older planes which the United States could spare and which, about to be replaced, would not weaken American defenses.

This project also has the backing of Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida who has outlined one method by which the sale could be made to the Allies without violating provisions of the Neutrality Act.

Trade In Proposed

Senator Pepper's plan is to have the Army and Navy turn back some of their older warplanes to the manufacturers, who would in turn sell them to Great Britain. The Army and Navy would thus receive credit to apply on the cost of new models now being produced. Another method would be for the Government to declare these planes obsolete and under this classification their sale would not be precluded by the Neutrality Law.

It is estimated that the Air Corps has more than 200 two-motor bombers which are now in the process of being replaced by newer types. From both Army and Navy sources it is estimated that as many as 1,500 to 2,000 planes fit for fighting purposes might be obtained for the Allies immediately.

Together the Army and Navy have approximately 5,500 planes and expert opinion is that not more than 2,000 of these planes are first-rate latest-type models. This leaves a considerable num-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

This Changing World

Warning to Aggressors—Mobilizing the Economic Resources of America Begins With Appointment of Advisory Commission—A Representative Group

By H. B. Elliston

Aggressors everywhere no doubt have noted the fact that in the appointment of the Advisory Commission of the Council on National Defense the first real step has been taken in potentizing the industrial bulk of America into military preparedness. They could afford, perhaps, to smile at the request for the mobilization of the National Guard. Mobilizing the economy, however, would be altogether different, much more formidable for it would arm an economic power which amounts to 40 per cent of the world's economic power.

The preliminary step in arming the economy lies, of course, in organization. You can't build up defenses without a plan, and you can't make plans for arming an economy without enlisting the men who already are running it. In this respect the new appointments give assurance that the President has picked the best talent for his advisory commission.

William S. Knudsen and Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., are two of the country's best industrial managers. And it is representative as well as able, this new commission. The President has gone further afield than he did last fall in choosing the war Resources Board—further afield, I mean, than the area of industrial expertise. Labor has a voice as well as industry, agriculture will be heard, and the consumer is not forgotten. Thus the commission is a well-rounded body composed of the top persons in all the branches of the economic process.

* * *

Inevitably the body will recall the wartime War Industries Board. As yet, however, there is no analogy between this and the advisory commission. The wartime board had full powers delegated to it for organizing production under a chairmanship which was untrammeled even by President Wilson. The Chairman was Bernard M. Baruch. The new commission, on the contrary, is merely advisory. Still the status of the commission is much more significant than two weeks ago seemed possible.

At first it appeared as if the President intended merely to enroll advisers to the various departments of government. No such subordination, however, is suggested in the new appointments. The Council on National Defense is a body composed of Cabinet Secretaries, but the President's intention, apparently, is to have the Advisory Commission by-pass the Council, and report directly to the White House. The President, in short, will be the Bernard M. Baruch of preparedness, though the new effort will be based upon the voluntary co-operation of peacetime instead of the enforced co-operation of wartime.

There are those who would have had him make the appointment of a separate co-ordinator-in-chief simultaneously with the choice of his committee. To that recommendation the friends of the Administration are ready with their answers based upon the wartime precedent. The War Industries Board did not spring full grown out of the statute book. Like Topsy, it "growed" out of an advisory function. Besides, the country is not at war. The time may come when the country will need the same set-up, the same plenary powers, as the Wilson board; but, it is argued, the time is not yet at hand for this metamorphosis.

* * *

Nevertheless the past should be invoked only for lessons, not simply for precedents. And the fact of the matter is that the Baruch board received its powers too late to be able to organize production in such a way as adequately to equip wartime America. Actually the Allies had to arm the American troops in France. No question of sending troops to France again is implied in this illustration; the point is the inadequacy of the American armament. If this were deficient for offense, it was equally deficient for defense. And that wartime lesson is embodied in the Navy and War Department's "Industrial Mobilization Plan, Revision of 1939." The proposal is therein made for the appointment right now of another Baruch Board "charged with the responsibility and clothed with adequate authority to make and enforce decisions"—i. e., to get equipment for the services quickly and cheaply.

Suffice for the present that the Advisory Commission is a little in advance of the status which seemed destined for it. The need is to make this new status substantive. Otherwise, if the President, amid his tremendous tasks, were gradually to let his job as co-ordinator-in-chief revert to the Cabinet body, the job of preparedness would slip behind again. And that would be worse than unfortunate. A world in today's brand of arms is no world to take chances in. America should think itself fortunate that the rude awakening that Herr Hitler meant all he said in "Mein Kampf" (and, what is more, has the man power and mechanical power behind him to start on his crusade) has been visited upon other countries. Rip van Winkle in America has the time and the resources to bestir himself. But, if preparedness passes under the Cabinet aegis, there is danger of the same evaporation of interest which allowed the War Resources Board to slip out of Washington unnoticed last fall. For the Cabinet members, like the President, have their own jobs to do, and, besides, are not equipped technically for whipping up the output of the hundreds of things which are needed for defense.

Mother Church War Relief Fund

The Christian Science Board of Directors announces the opening of The Mother Church War Relief Fund, for which the Treasurer will receive contributions from within the United States to be used "for food and clothing to relieve human suffering" in some of the countries which are at war. Christian Science Wartime Committees of The Mother Church have been appointed to administer this relief in Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and in France. The Mother Church has registered under the United States Neutrality Act of 1939, which limits the purposes for which money may be collected or received in this country to be expended in countries which are at war. The Christian Science Board of Directors expects to extend this relief to other countries when and as the way opens.

The Mother Church War Relief Fund will not conflict with the Christian Science Literature International Distribution Fund, for each of these Funds will be administered for a separate and distinct purpose. Contributors to either fund should specify it by its name when sending their contributions to Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Directors Name Members Of Board of Lectureship

The Christian Science Board of Directors today announced the members of the Board of Lectureship for the coming year as follows:

Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., Toronto, Canada.

Frank Bell, C. S. B., New York City.

Dr. John R. Carr, C. S., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., Seattle, Washington.

George Channing, C. S. B., San Francisco, California.

Mrs. Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C. S. B., Kansas City, Missouri.

Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., London, England.

Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., Los Gatos, California.

Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., New York City.

Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., Chicago, Illinois.

Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., Toledo, Ohio.

Adair Hickman, C. S. B., New York City.

Thomas E. Hurley, C. S. B., Louisville, Kentucky.

Miss Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B., Boston, Massachusetts.

Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., Los Angeles, California.

Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., San Francisco, California.

Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., New York City.

James G. Rowell, C. S. B., Kansas City, Missouri.

Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S. B., London, England.

Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C. S. B., St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., Kansas City, Missouri.

Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., Pasadena, California.

Periodicals to Carry Reports of Meeting

Full texts of the statement from The Christian Science Board of Directors and extracts from the other reports and proceedings of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will appear in the Christian Science Sentinel for June 22.

Full texts of all reports will appear in the July issue of The Christian Science Journal.

U. S. Aids Milk Price Inquiry

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The Federal Government has joined with New York City officials in a drive against "artificial prices for milk sold to consumers."

The Justice Department, announcing that it would investigate complaints of "monopolistic control" of the interstate shipment of milk into the metropolis, called the joint undertaking "particularly important at the present time when the European war may well result in skyrocketing food prices in this country."

The study will investigate complaints of collusive action by major milk companies to maintain an artificial distinction between Grade A and Grade B milk in order to exact unreasonable prices, maintenance of artificial prices through collusion and the coercion of retail distributors in various ways.

The inquiry, which will also explore charges of "monopolistic control" of the shipment of milk interstate into the New York City area, will cover New York State, Connecticut and other areas in the metropolitan milkshed.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Mother Church Reports Cover Wide Activity

Continued from Page 1

The Mother Church and later Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York. Studying in Germany she found so many persons seeking healing in Christian Science that in order to help she gave up her musical career, devoting full time to the practice of Christian Science.

She became a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Berlin, Germany, serving as soloist, then as a member of its Board of Directors and later as First Reader. She received Normal Class instruction in Christian Science, became an authorized teacher, served The Mother Church as Second Reader and thereafter was a member of the Board of Lectureship until July, 1938. Since then she has been practicing and teaching Christian Science in New York City.

Retiring President

Mr. Browne, in the absence of Mr. Cook, Retiring President, read the latter's address, in which he traced the cause of the present world conflict to a belief that matter is substance.

"Much of the conflict which seems at present to prevail in the world," he said, "may be traced to the belief that matter is substance and that the acquirement of sufficient matter to satisfy human needs is the chief concern of mankind. It is believed that when this cannot be accomplished by peaceful means, resort to violence is justifiable. Were it fully understood that supply consists of ideas and that ideas express the omnipresence and universality of divine Mind, the utter fallacy of such a belief would be apparent.

"Men seek to acquire material power through the use of selfish and cruel means—even through war—because they believe that something is to be gained by its attainment. What men need to learn is that there is no power apart from God, infinite good. Christian Science teaches that all men in their true spiritual selfhood reflect the one real power—the power of divine Love—and in turn are governed by it."

New President Speaks

The incoming President disclosed that it is the carnal mind which would put forth every effort to disrupt the unity of good, the community of love, the oneness and allness of spirit.

"Christian Science," Mrs. Matters said, "reveals the power of individual man to meet and overcome the hordes of mesmeric suggestions and subtle influences claiming to induce discouragement and apathy. It enables the Christian Scientist to overcome the belief that war can be an advantage or that it is to be feared. It destroys the desire for an unrighteous, unjust and enslaving peace; and it sets right that wrong sense of values which would prefer this so-called peace to that active warfare between the flesh and Spirit which The Mother Church typifies, and which ultimates in the victory of spirituality and Love."

Treasurer's Report

The report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1940, was read and showed as usual that the funds of The Mother Church were in a sound, healthy condition, and that there was no indebtedness at the close of the year except for current bills paid promptly in normal course, and taxes accrued from Jan. 1, payable Nov. 1. It was also stated that, as in previous years, a substantial sum had been expended for the maintenance of the three charitable institutions, which always need the generous support of the Field.

© Bachrach

Mrs. Margaret Murney Glenn Matters

Appointed President of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Report of the Clerk

A substantial increase in church membership, consecrated work in the Sunday School, increased lecture activities under The Mother Church sponsorship, and excellent fruitage from literature distribution activities were reported by Ezra W. Palmer, Clerk.

"On a memorable day 61 years ago, as our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, records in the Manual of The Mother Church (p. 17), 'A little band of earnest seekers after Truth went into deliberations over forming a church without creeds, to be called the "Church of Christ, Scientist,"'". said Mr. Palmer. "Through storms of opposition and trials of persecution, slander, hatred, and ridicule the little band pressed forward under the inspired leadership of Mary Baker Eddy. The church grew in numbers and in spiritual strength. And so today, amid wars, political upheavals, economic stress, and all the vagaries of 'earth's harmless thunder' (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 374), The Mother Church stands serene and unmoved by the storms of sense, as 'a great rock in a weary land' (Isaiah 32:2).

"Throughout the year we have had much joy in all our work, particularly in our opportunities to extend a helping hand to members traveling along life's way, enabling them to turn from the confusion of sense to the calm of Soul.

"The pupils in The Mother Church Sunday School are fulfilling Mrs. Eddy's vision of what she terms a 'more spiritual mentality, indicating the gain of intellectual momentum,' in the 'footsteps of Christian Science as planted in the pathway' of an earlier generation (Pulpit and Press, Pref.).

"The children of today are the church members of tomorrow. The right solution of future world problems will depend largely upon the purity of their understanding of the divine Principle of Christian Science and on their ability to apply its rules to every phase of human affairs."

Report of Trustees Under Will of Mary Baker Eddy

The Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, Mrs. Amea H. Harris, Secretary, reported many forward steps taken in the work of publishing Mrs. Eddy's writings.

"The De Luxe Edition of 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' by Mary Baker Eddy," she said, "has been bound in brown levant. Our textbook has also been introduced in thumb-indexed form, and the increasing demand for this book has justified its appearance.

"The much-loved hymn, 'Christ My Refuge,' the words of which were written by our Leader, has been published in illuminated form.

"The idea of publishing our textbook in a limited Subscription Edition at one hundred dollars each has been well received. This volume, because of its beauty and dignity, will take its place with the most richly bound Bibles and other precious volumes in the book treasure rooms of the world."

Committee on Publication

Mrs. Florence W. Saunders, reading the report of the Manager of Committees on Publication, expressed gratitude for "an increasing manifestation of the spirit of friendliness on the part of the press and of the clergy toward Christian Science. This friendliness is evidenced in the lessening of public attacks on Christian Science, and in an increasing number of requests for speakers on the subject of Christian Science. Such requests come from ministers of many denominations, and from leaders of Bible classes or other groups interested in the subject of religion.

"Last summer the Manager of Committees on Publication addressed, with gratifying results, some 12,000 church members in Great Britain and Ireland and on the Continent of Europe. These meetings awakened a more general interest in the work which Committees are doing. At one of the meetings a member was healed, permanently, of deafness."

Board of Lectureship

Miss Lucia C. Coulson, submitting the annual report of the Board of Lectureship, told of difficulties encountered by the Board because of the war in Europe and concluded:

"The condition of the world at present is one of upheaval. In some countries there is armed conflict, with all that that entails. On the wireless and in the press there seems a constant rehearsal of disaster. In the midst of all this, Christian Science bids us contemplate reality. What does that imply? It means the contemplation of unbroken brotherhood and uninterrupted harmony. It means the acknowledgment of absolute perfection in every direction of thought. It means the recognition of the omnipresence of Spirit, where boundaries and barriers, the inhibitions and prohibitions of sense do not appear, and limitless freedom is the law of existence. The reality of God, man, nature, and the universe includes no element of death or destruction, only the radiance of Love and Life."

Publishing Society

The report of the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society as read by A. Warren Norton, Manager, showed continued progress and growth being demonstrated in the conduct of the business of the Publishing Society.

"Since the last Annual Meeting," he read, "the list of publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society has been extended to include one new book, 'The Mother Church Extension,' which is meeting a cordial welcome from Christian Scientists. A pamphlet in Armenian and two new pamphlets in English have been published. The pamphlet 'Safety' was recently issued in vest pocket size in Dutch, French, and German, primarily for the use of soldiers in countries which are at war.

"During the past year The Christian Science Publishing Society has been able to send our literature into nearly every country in the world. Regulations of the various Governments regarding importation of literature and the sending of money have presented many problems, but solutions are being prayerfully sought and progress is being made.

"We are today publishing a newspaper of which we may indeed be justly proud. It is held in the highest esteem by our contemporaries, and as a recorder of the world's news has received unusual recognition from several Governments. The ideals which we have attained are a guide for many newspapers throughout the world. In exclusive and outstanding articles the Monitor not only has reported important news, but has revealed the underlying significance of what was happening in the world."

Department of Branches And Practitioners

Miss M. Rosamond Wright, Manager of the Department of Branches and Practitioners, declared that: "Never before has there seemed to be a greater need for the qualities expressed in the words of our Leader as 'patience in tribulation, and a priceless sense of the dear Father's loving-kindness' (Science and Health, p. 366), in order that God's loving care and guidance may be made known to mankind.

"Our contact with workers in the Field shows that Christian Scientists everywhere are alert to this fact, and are recognizing the need for the warmth of an unselfed Christian love, such as will lighten the burden of strife and unbelief now claiming attention, and bring a clear realization of the words of our Master (Matthew 12:50), 'For whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother.'"

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An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Changes Made In Editorships Of Periodicals

George Shaw Cook, C. S. B., of Brookline, Massachusetts, who has served as an Associate Editor of The Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Sentinel, and The Herald of Christian Science, now assumes the duties of Editor of these periodicals following the resignation of Duncan Sinclair, C. S. B., of Boston, whose request to retire was announced in the Christian Science Sentinel of May 25, to take effect June 3.

Mr. Cook was born in Iowa and educated in the public schools of Chicago, Illinois, where with his parents he resided from boyhood, and there entered upon a business career. He became a member of a branch church in 1896 and of The Mother Church in 1897, and later served at different periods in branch churches where he held membership in Chicago, as board member and as First Reader. In 1904 Mr. Cook turned from commercial pursuits and became a Christian Science practitioner, and in 1910 he was authorized to teach Christian Science.

As Committee on Publication for Illinois for more than seven years, beginning in 1906, Mr. Cook was well known to the Christian Scientists of that state. As a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship from 1914 to 1925 he became known to the entire Field. From June, 1929, to June, 1932, he served The Mother Church as First Reader, and in 1934 he was the teacher of the Normal class in the Board of Education of The Mother Church. Mr. Cook was elected President of The Mother Church in 1939.

New Associate Editor

Alfred Pittman, C. S. B., of Chicago, Illinois, has been elected an Associate Editor of The Christian Science Journal, Sentinel, and Herald. Mr. Pittman, son of the Rev. N. R. Pittman, is a native of St. Joseph, Missouri. He attended public schools and was graduated from William Jewell College, in that state. Later he carried on special studies in England, under a scholarship from the American Association for International Conciliation, and at Harvard University.

He served on the editorial staff of the Kansas City Star and of The Christian Science Monitor, and subsequently as Associate Editor of System and Factory magazines, in Chicago, Illinois. He also contributed to other magazines.

Mr. Pittman became interested in Christian Science through a healing in his family. He was admitted to membership in The Mother Church and a branch church in 1916. He has been a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Washington, District of Columbia, and Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Omaha, Nebraska, and is now a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Evanston, Illinois. Mr. Pittman served on the Board of Directors of Second Church, Omaha, and as Chairman and First Reader in First Church, Evanston.

In 1918, Mr. Pittman had class instruction in Christian Science. He withdrew from private business in 1929 to become a Christian Science practitioner, in Chicago. In 1934, he had Normal class instruction in the Board of Education of The Mother Church, and became an authorized teacher of Christian Science.

Housing Announced For South Richmond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A $530,000 housing project, which is to be financed through the Federal Housing Administration and is to furnish homes for 128 families, will be constructed on the old Pettigrew place at Woodside in South Richmond, it is announced by Clinton H. Sheppard, one of the sponsors.

It is understood the Pettigrew house, constructed more than 100 years ago by Dr. Hezekiah Archer, and long a showplace of the section will be retained intact as one of the central units of the project.

The Christian Science Pleasant View Home And Benevolent Associations

Giving the report of the Trustees of The Christian Science Benevolent Associations and the Pleasant View Home, William W. Davis, Executive Supervisor, asserted: "Every effort is made in operating these institutions to obey Mrs. Eddy's injunction as found in the Manual of The Mother Church (Art. XXIV, Sec. 5), to exercise 'wisdom, economy, and brotherly love,' and to operate them so harmoniously that they shall meet with the approval of the Field.

"The residents at The Christian Science Pleasant View Home constitute an active community. They enjoy rides in the bus belonging to the Home three times a week, into the surrounding country, and they may join in shopping trips downtown. Residents read the Lesson-Sermon in the Christian Science Quarterly and Christian Science literature to their companions. Opportunities are presented and accepted to assist other residents metaphysically, and to participate in maintaining the atmosphere of harmony, demonstrating, one to another, the Golden Rule."

Reports from the Field were read by Mrs. Margaret Louise Sutcliffe of Melbourne, Australia, and Albert E. Lombard of Pasadena California. Mrs. Runie T. Oliver of Houston, Texas, read Incidents of Christian Science Healing.

The meeting was closed with the singing of the Doxology.

Mexican Oil Workers Union Balks at Government Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Complete economic reorganization of the oil industry, dictated by the Mexican Government, has forced a showdown between the Oil Workers Union and the Government which is of far reaching consequences. The Union has been ordered, in uncompromising terms, not only to put its house in order but to pay back to the Government the 22,000,000 peso-deficit in the industry, or about $3,707,000, piled up last year.

Friction between the Government and the Union leaders has been current since last February, when President Cardenas presented a 14-point plan for reorganizing the industry on sound economic bases. Union leaders balked at the plan, which called for a reduction of high salaries and the dismissal of 2,592 men who had been added to the pay roll since the expropriation in March, 1938. They presented two counter-plans which were viewed as not only rebellious but actually injurious to the welfare of the workers.

These plans included the demand for worker control of the Administrative Council, increased salaries instead of the decreased ones requested by the President, and abolition of the Departments of Social Welfare and Medicine. Execution of the latter provision would be a serious step backward in labor gains. Labor critics here say it fully illustrates the selfishness with which the leaders function, in disregard of the welfare of the men they represent.

Rejected Plans

President Cardenas decisively rejected the leaders' plans with the statement that management of the industry and payment of its obligations are the responsibility of the Government which dictated the expropriation. He refused any salary increases and said that rather than abolish the services of Social Welfare and Medicine, they should be increased in accordance with the ideal of improving social conditions among the workers.

The oil workers were sharply reminded that the expropriation has demanded sacrifices from all Mexicans, because of the economic crisis it induced, and that it was up to workers in the industry to contribute their share to restoring equilibrium. Their debt to the Government must be repaid through discounts from their salaries at the rate of three days' salary monthly over a period of three years.

These stiff terms could have been avoided had the leaders accepted the initial suggestion to rid the pay rolls of the 2,592 men added largely through favoritism. Since the leaders refused to do this they must now answer to their workers for the big discounts taken from the salaries in order to make up the deficits caused allegedly by union incompetence and graft.

The Union was also told by the Government to reduce the number of sections into which it is divided, in the interests of economy and efficiency. There are now 32 sections in the syndicate, each supporting its officers and delegates. The President pointedly remarked that expenses could be saved the workers if the number of officials were reduced.

Government Order

The Government's reorganization plan ordered the abolition of unnecessary posts, the employment of overtime labor only when essential and directed by the management, the reduction of part time workers and no replacements of temporary or permanent vacancies except when imperative for the operation of the industry. Management of the industry was also given the right to move workers from one field to another, thereby avoiding the addition of new men to the pay rolls.

Payment of indemnities to the foreign oil companies for their expropriated properties is placed as one of the chief reasons for the reorganization of the industry on more economic bases. The urgency of meeting this obligation is stressed by the Government and requests are made to other labor groups to contribute toward the indemnity payments.

The contribution of 20,000,000 pesos has also been asked from the Railway Workers Union and an unnamed sum from the Federation of Civil Service Employees. First reports are that the Railway Workers will make their contribution through a 10 per cent salary discount over the period of a year. The tax on the Civil Service Employees has not been disclosed.

These Government demands made upon the three employee groups under State control reveal that, for all of the attacks made here upon foreign capitalism and its treatment of the workers, the Government is a harder taskmaker than the foreign employer. No independent firm could impose such terms upon its workers, under present labor laws, but the Government does it with impunity and in uncompromising terms. In the cases of both the Oil Workers Union and the Railway Workers Union the cracking down of the Government came only after the two syndicates had abused the powers and confidence placed in them and can be interpreted as corrective measures undertaken by the Government when Labor was found not responding to its responsibilities.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Devonshire

Torquay: The Pavilion, 3:30 p. m., June 30.

United States

California

Culver City (auspices Fourteenth Church, Los Angeles): City Hall, 9770 Culver Boulevard, 3 p. m., June 9.

Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 3 p. m., June 15.

Los Angeles (auspices Thirty-second Church): Ninth Church of Christ, Scientist, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., June 14.

Colorado

Canon City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 14.

Denver (First Church): Denver City Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 13. Radiocast station, KFEL, 920 kilocycles.

Englewood: Englewood High School, 3600 Block, South Broadway, 3 p. m., June 9.

Pueblo: Church Edifice, Twelfth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., June 13.

Illinois

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., June 13.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., June 14.

Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 10.

Geneva: City Auditorium, First and James Streets, 3:30 p. m., June 9.

Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 15 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., June 10.

Princeton: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 9.

Indiana

La Porte: High School Auditorium, Harrison and Perry Streets, 8 p. m., June 13.

Kansas

Abilene: City Auditorium, Fifth and Spruce Streets, 8 p. m., June 14.

Maine

Bath: Church Edifice, North Street, 3:30 p. m., June 9.

Maryland

Catonsville: Church Edifice, Frederick Road and St. Timothy Lane, 8:30 p. m., June 11.

Massachusetts

Northampton: First Congregational Church, Main and Center Streets, 3:30 p. m., June 9.

Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 3:30 p. m., June 9.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., June 14.

Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Whitmore Road and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., June 10.

Hastings: Central School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., June 9.

Ludington: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 13.

Port Huron: Church Edifice, Sixth and Union Streets, 8 p. m., June 13.

Romeo: High School Auditorium, 297 Prospect Street, 4 p. m., June 9.

Montana

Anaconda: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 11.

Nebraska

McCook: Temple Theater, 8 p. m., June 10.

North Platte: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 11.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 3 p. m., June 9. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

Glen Cove: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., June 9.

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., June 10.

Katonah: First Presbyterian Church, 8:15 p. m., June 13.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., June 10.

New York (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 311 West Eighty-third Street, 8 p. m., June 14.

Schenectady: Church Edifice, Briarwood Boulevard and Union Street, 8:15 p. m., June 11.

Seaford (auspices First Church, Massapequa): Seaford Avenue School Auditorium, North of Merrick Road, 8:30 p. m., June 10.

Whitestone: Masonic Temple, Eleventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 8:15 p. m., June 10.

Ohio

Bucyrus: High School Auditorium, Woodlawn Avenue, 3:15 p. m., June 9.

Pennsylvania

Monongahela: First Presbyterian Church, Sixth and West Main Streets, 3:15 p. m., June 9.

Punxsutawney: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 10.

Utah

Salt Lake City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 566 East South Tempel, 8 p. m., June 15.

Virginia

East Falls Church: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 10.

Greenwood: Auditorium, Greenwood High School, 3:30 p. m., June 9.

Washington

Blaine: Blaine City Hall, 8 p. m., June 14.

Tacoma: (auspices First Church, Lake Steilacoom): Lakewood Theater, Lakewood Community Center, Gravelly Lake Drive, 8 p. m., June 13.

Wisconsin

Delavan: First Baptist Church, South Main Street, 3 p. m., June 9.

Wyoming

Casper: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 9.

Evanston: Methodist Church, Tenth and Center Street, 8 p. m., June 14.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc. June 16; July 7, 21.
10:45 a. m., WRUL, (formerly W1XAL), 11.9mc. (25.4m), 15.13mc. (19.8m). chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., July 7.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., July 7.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), June 30

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on July 7.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 16.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on June 9, 23.

Central States

Illinois

Peoria—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMBD, 1440kc, on June 9, 16, 23, 30.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on July 7.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on June 16, July 7.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on June 9, July 7.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on June 16, July 7.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on July 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on June 16, July 7.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on June 16, 30, July 14.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on June 16, July 21.

Girl Learns Language, Is Awarded High Honor

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—When Miss Sylvia Kuchar came to America from her native Czechoslovakia two years ago, she was unable to speak a word of English.

She graduated from the Louisville Girls' School June 1 with high honors.

Balanced Fleet Goal Outlined By U. S. Maritime Chairman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — The West Coast played host to Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, on Maritime Day.

What the Commission wants, Admiral Land said, is a balanced fleet. "Our whole policy is utilitarian. We seek the greatest good for the greatest number. Our first policy is to serve the United States and not any particular state or group of states."

Having dismissed sectionalism as an enemy of national defense and national unity, he proceeded to outline Commission's objectives.

A minimum 10-year program of building 500 new ships is the Commission's immediate task. But new ships at a rate of 50 a year must be built "indefinitely" after that, he said.

At present ships are being built by the Commission, Admiral Land said, in 15 yards in 12 states on Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts. Without any idea of "distributing 'gravy' politically or geographically," the Commission is determined for purposes of national defense, its Chairman declared, to keep all yards on all coasts busy, so that they would be operating if "any" emergency arose.

85 Per Cent for Labor

Of all money spent for material, labor, taxes, and insurance on new ships, Admiral Land stated, "85 per cent goes to labor." He took the view that the Commission is not anti-labor or anti-union, but that labor is getting more than an equal share of the money the Commission is spending and that it should be satisfied and co-operative. He estimated that within another few months approximately 35,000 men will be directly employed in building ships for the Commission at an average wage of more than $31 a week, a figure $6 a week in excess of the average for manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Statistics.

The Admiral urged the West Coast to "stabilize its labor conditions."

Since the Commission began building ships it has let contracts for 152 ships, Admiral Land said, for "considerably more than 1,000,000 gross tons, representing for the West Coast contracts involving more than $50,000,000."

The Commission head spoke with pride of the new cargo fleet. He told of a new C-2 cargo ship, the Challenge, which "left New York on the run to India practically one month after an old Hog Islander had started the same voyage. Both ships returned to New York Harbor within 15 minutes of each other the same day. Both were loaded to capacity with cargo but the new one carried 1,000 tons more cargo than her predecessor."

Tanker Makes Speed

Another C-2 type cargo vessel, the Donald McKay, Admiral Land said, established a new record for cargo ships on the run from Buenos Aires to New York. As for national defense high-speed tankers, the Admiral said, one had recently made 19½ knots on a run to Honolulu.

As for the new passenger liner, the American, Admiral Lane said that "from the point of view of engineering," it will be "the finest passenger liner." He said he knew the America would be the "safest vessel afloat."

The Admiral referred to need of ships in intercoastal trade and said that with the freeing of some of the laid-up fleet for such service an adequacy of cargo space would be assured.

Iceland Knows Peace Dating From Far Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Establishment of direct diplomatic relations recently between the United States and Iceland, following German occupation of Denmark, calls attention to a small nation which itself has had no foreign war in more than 1,000 years.

For most of the long period since its settlement in the ninth century, Iceland moreover has had a representative form of government, a recent bulletin of the National Geographic Society explains. Called the "Grandmother of Parliaments," its elective assembly, the Althing, was established in 903, more than 800 years before the United States declared its independence. This assembly has been in continuous existence ever since, with the exception of a less-than-half-century blackout between 1800 and 1843.

Iceland is astride the twentieth degree of west longitude, the arbitrary line generally accepted as marking the end of the Western and the beginning of the Eastern Hemisphere. Its northern reaches border on the Arctic Circle.

2,500 Miles From New York

It is some 2,500 miles northeast of New York City and about 700 miles west of Bergen, one of the first German objectives in the action against Norway. Two hundred miles farther west of Iceland lies Greenland.

The first extensive colonization of Iceland was by Norwegians. Today, the island's population of less than 120,000 is still largely Scandinavian. More than a quarter of the inhabitants are concentrated in the capital at Reykjavik.

While its race ties, culture, and economic life have so far been linked with Europe, Iceland has recently turned toward the West. Not long before the German occupation of Denmark, the island obtained a $1,000,000 credit loan from the United States, facilitating purchases from the big neighbor to the southwest of such necessities as rye, wheat, stock feed, and gasoline. In November, 1939, direct shipping connections were set up between the United States and the North Atlantic island. An Icelandic tourist bureau has been established to encourage an already growing travel interest in this Viking land of the midnight sun, with its volcanic scenery, its hot springs, and winter sports facilities.

In recent trade figures Great Britain ranked first in Iceland's import-export books. As a source of supply Denmark was second, while a rapidly expanding German business made third place. In 1939 the United States came courth as a customer for Icelandic supplies, particularly cod liver oil.

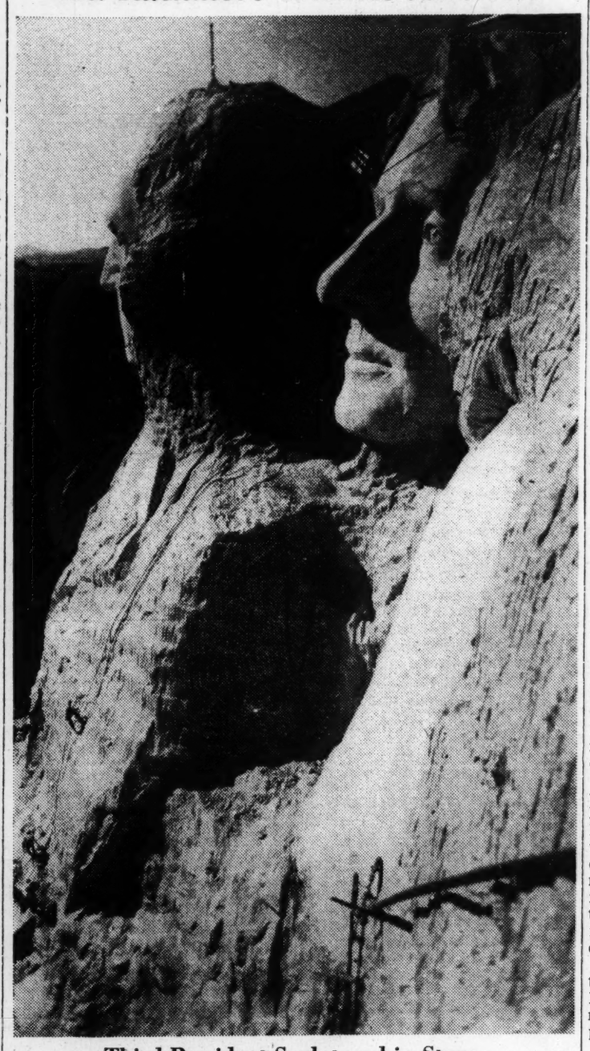
Hot Running Water

A region of fire and snow, where glaciers and lava beds combine to make much of its area unproductive, Iceland has few mineral resources and a generally poor soil, growing in quantity only such crops as hay, potatoes and turnips. On the other hand the volcanic nature of the island provides a continuous supply of hot springs, whose piped water is valuable in heating plants, in greenhouses, and warming the earth of truck gardens. Iceland in addition has a rich fishing and fish-production industry. With its many rushing streams, the island has a potential water power believed to be greater than that of any other country of similar size.

With an ancient folk literature which was flourishing in the days of Europe's medieval darkness, Iceland boasts no illiteracy, no jail. With no army and navy, its budget has been balanced for years.

Old as Icelandic history is, however, the modern nation celebrated its twentieth birthday only in December, 1938. Explanation of the apparent paradox lies in the fact that the island was early under the control of Norway and later under Denmark. It was not until 1918 that Iceland received its present independence and Constitution, under which it was allied with Denmark by allegiance to the same king. Following recent upsets in Europe, the Icelandic Parliament has now decided to handle its own foreign policy.

Mt. Rushmore Thomas Jefferson



Third President Sculptured in Stone

The head of Jefferson is one of four gigantic figures being carved out of solid rock in the Black Hills of South Dakota by Gutzon Borglum. Others comprising the Mt. Rushmore Memorial are George Washington, part of whose head can be seen beyond Jefferson's, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt.

School for Guide Dogs Ready for First Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONROVIA, Calif.—Result of a young woman's determination to help blind persons lead happier, more useful lives, the Hazel Hurst Foundation's school for the training of guide dogs and their masters is completed, paid for, and ready to entertain its first group of guests.

Established at a cost of approximately $15,000, the school is located on a five-acre tract near here. Training and adaptation will be under the directon of Chalmers R. Donaldson, formerly associated with Seeing Eye, Inc., in Morristown, N. J., while the management of the school will be under the personal direction of Miss Hurst, President of the Foundation, and Herbert H. Siemon, Executive Manager.

Under the Foundation's plan, the German Shepherd guide dogs undergo a rigid period of training. When the trainer decides that a dog is ready he is made available for adaptation to a blind applicant. The dog and his master must train together at the Foundation school for a period of at least one month, to make sure that each will get the greatest benefit from the association. The Foundation does not make outright gifts to applicants, but retains title to each dog, to make sure that he will revert to the school if an applicant is unable to care for him properly, or for any reason decides to give him up.

The school has a capacity for 10 guests. They will be chosen from a long waiting list, after careful study of their worthiness, qualifications, the practical use they have for a guide dog, and many other factors.

Miss Hurst went to public schools, graduated from high school and worked her way through a special course at Columbia University by doing stenographic work and tutoring.

Since she was six years old, Miss Hurst has been a protege of Rotary, the organization which gave her "Babe," her guide dog. She spends much of her time on lecture tours throughout the country, telling others that "sightless eyes need not and must not preclude the possibility of a career devoted to achievement and service."

Serving on the Board of Directors with Miss Hurst are: Eugene J. Wix, Vice-President; Hazel P. Hamilton, Vice-President; Leland P. Hamilton, Vice-President; G. R. McComb, Treasurer; D. M. Linnard, James B. Agnew, Marvin C. Park and Thomas J. O'Dwyer.

Army Maneuvers Draw Criticism From Corps Head

CAMP BEAUREGARD, La., June 3 (AP)—Annual army maneuvers on an even larger scale than those in which 70,000 troops took part in this section recently are recommended in the report of Maj.-Gen. H. J. Brees.

Commanding General of the Eighth Corps Area and chief control officer of the maneuvers here, General Brees discussed in frank language deficiencies shown by the maneuvers, and recommended changes.

Aside from calling for annual training on a grand scale, he said he was convinced that "the 105mm. howitzer should be substituted for the 75mm. gun in our infantry division. The experience of these maneuvers also indicated that the number of antiaircraft units in our type of corps should be increased if we are confronted with an enemy strong in the air."

Pointing out other weak links in the present land defense, General Brees said road reconnaissance by motor columns was noticeably poor.

Another part of his report said the lack of support by heavy weapons, including artillery, "was painfully evident in all actions.

"There was a decided lack of liaison. Units had no knowledge of who or what was on their flanks nor made any effort to find out. There were not a few cases where elements of the same and adjoining units fired on each other.

"For many years we have been stressing in our training the measures for defense to be taken by ground troops against low flying aircraft. These teachings seem to have been forgotten almost entirely. Infantry in trucks is helpless. To subject them to an air attack unnecessarily would be sheer murder."

Free-for-All at Philadelphia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 3—National convention month and its signs that the Republican conclave will be a free-for-all has aroused great expectations in this party's paddock of dark horses, and noticeably among the supporters of Gov. Arthur H. James' candidacy for the Presidential nomination. The Pennsylvania Governor, whose aspirations got wide political projection two years ago when he restored the Quaker State to its traditional Republican column after a fleeting New Deal interim, has been the subject of quiet, but intensive, campaigning these many months, and his backers believe they now are in a position to jockey him into first choice place.

In line, therefore, with the endorsement of the Governor by the Republican State Committee last month, Mr. James' publicity machinery is in full gear this week to flood the 1,000 Republican delegates at Philadelphia with James-for-President data. As long as the Governor appears to have a chance to win, he is assured of the votes of most of the 72-member Pennsylvania delegation, and his headquarters now rate him a poll of at least 125, and perhaps as many as 170, votes on the first ballot.

Meanwhile, Governor James, who has yet to announce formally his candidacy, is filling a speaking schedule that already has taken him to Michigan, Indiana, and Minnesota, and will occupy him up to the eve of the convention. His sponsor-in-chief is Joseph N. Pew, Pennsylvania Republican boss and wealthy oil executive, who played the same role in the governorship campaign as a major step in the undertaking to rebuild the Republican Party. Now as then, also, Clark L. Eustis, old-line Texas Democrat, whose hostility to the New Deal dates from shortly after Mr. Roosevelt's instatement, is doing yeoman service in the James grooming.

The propagandizing of delegates climaxes the determined drive by the Pennsylvania Republican Party leadership to swing the nomination to the Governor, whose companion on the ticket they envisage would be Wendell L. Willkie, another dark horse for first place now pushing rapidly to the fore.

La Guardia Defends Appointee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia had today reappointed Paul J. Kern, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, for a full six-year term, expiring at midnight on May 31, 1946, in the face of a scheduled inquiry into Mr. Kern's administration of the civil service body by a committee of the City Council.

Questioned about the reappointment, Mayor La Guardia said it was "just a routine matter," and that there was no connection between his action with regard to Mr. Kern and the pending City Council investigation.

"Any head of the civil service who does his job properly will not be popular with politicians and others who want transfers, favors, jobs, and other considerations," he said.

Mr. Kern was first appointed to the Commission on July 23, 1936, to fill the unexpired term of Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., who had resigned two months earlier. The following year he was elected President of the Commission at a salary of $8,500. He has introduced many drastic changes in methods of choosing city employees, including examination standards appreciably higher than those previously in effect, which has resulted in some criticism, mainly from the city workers seeking promotion. Mr. Kern has also been unpopular in political circles for his constant advocacy of the placement of as many city jobs as possible under civil service, thereby seeking to reduce the number of exempt posts available as political patronage.

The City Council will investigate Mr. Kern's administration especially with regard to charges made in the Council of his alleged "un-American acts" and "irregular" management of the Commission's affairs.

Dr. Blakely Seated As Queens President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 3—Dr. Hunter Bryson Blakely was formally inaugurated President of Queens College on May 27. Dr. James Ross McCain, President of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga., was speaker at the inaugural service. Dr. McCain, a long-time friend of Dr. Blakely and also of Honorary President William Henry Frazer, spoke on the future of Queens College and the importance of such a President as Dr. Blakely.

At the inaugural exercises in the auditorium the invocation was given by the Rev. Charles H. Nesbit. Following this the hymn "Faith of Our Fathers" was sung.

McAlister Carson, President of the Board of Trustees of the College, presided.

Mr. Carson introduced the speaker, Dr. McCain, who has had an important part in the development of Queens College through his friendship and interest. After the inaugural address, the Queens College choir sang Bach's "Now Let Every Tongue Adore Thee."

Plane Test Tunnel Being Built in Ohio

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—Construction of a 400-mile-an-hour wind tunnel costing $2,000,000 at Wright Field, to be used in conjunction with the Federal Government's aviation expansion program, was disclosed by Army engineers. Preliminary work has been started and plans call for completion by next winter.

"The equipment is designed for testing military characteristics of craft, especially armored equipment," Col. Oliver B. Echols, Assistant Chief of the Army Materiels Division, said.

Approximately 780 feet in length, the new "test tube" will be used "with a purpose of making United States fighting planes the best in the world," asserted Colonel Echols, who also is commander of the Army Field.

U. S. Indicts Schenck On Tax Fraud Charge

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Joseph Schenck, President and Board Chairman of the 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury today on 24 counts of income tax fraud, conspiracy, and making false statements to a Government investigator.

The indictment resulted from a three-months' inquiry.

Mr. Schenck's bookkeeper, Joseph H. Moscowitz, was named a co-defendant.

Two indictments specified that Mr. Schenck had defrauded the Government of more than $400,000 in taxes in 1935-37.

Russia Estimates Finns' Fatalities

MOSCOW, June 3 (AP)—Leningrad military headquarters of Soviet Russia declared in a communiqué last night that more than 70,000 Finns were killed and 15,000 others were fatally wounded in the recent Russo-Finnish war.

Besides these 85,000, the communiqué said, the Finnish wounded totaled more than 250,000. The communiqué reckoned that the Finish army's strength was 600,000 at the beginning of the war.

Leche Sentence June 11 in Fraud Case Conviction

ALEXANDRIA, La., June 3 (AP)—Richard W. Leche, Louisiana's Governor from 1936 until he resigned under fire last June 26, was convicted June 1 of using the mails to defraud the State of $31,000 and faced a ossible maximum sentence of 15 years in prison.

The Government charged he pocketed the money through a deal involving the purchase of highway trucks.

Sentence was deferred until June 11 to permit arguments on motion for a new trial. The maximum penalty is five years in prison and $1,000 fine on each of the three counts on which he was convicted.

Simultaneously with the conviction, O. John Rogge, Assistant United States Attorney General, announced that the Federal investigation which has centered on Louisiana for the last 10 months and shattered the political machine of the late Huey P. Long now would turn on Michigan.

The verdict against Mr. Leche came within 30 minutes after the case had gone to the jury in the first of numerous trials the former Chief Executive faces as the result of Federal investigations which followed his resignation.

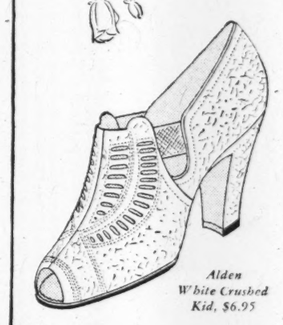
Mr. Leche denied receipt of the $31,000 but told the court that he had made about $500,000 in business deals in which he had invested little or nothing since he became Chief Executive.

Irish Republicans Rally for Defense

CORK, June 3 (AP)—Veterans of the old Irish Republican Army, forerunner of the present outlawed I. R. A., have rallied to the government's appeal for men to defend the country. Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister, was a leader in the old I. R. A.

Hundreds of veterans will parade through Cork tomorrow and enlist at police headquarters. Most of them had been prisoners in the same headquarters at one time or another in the days before the formation of the Irish Free State.

Welcome SUMMER in white



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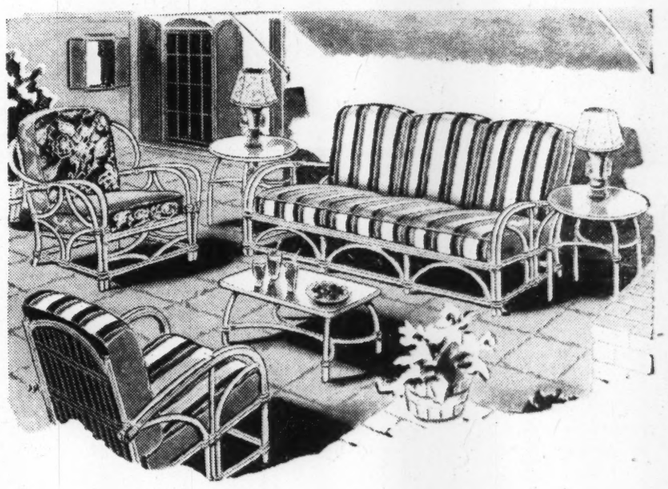

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Red Army on the Move; Watch on Nazis Hinted

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 3—For the third time since Europe went to war the colossal creaking Red Army machine is again in motion. Day and night long trains of flatcars, boxcars, and passenger coaches convey guns, tanks, and men across the flat Ukrainian plain.

The main stream of traffic follows the railway southward from Moscow to Kiev, and then branches in various directions toward points along the Dniester from Odessa on the Black Sea to the foot of the Caucasian mountains.

To make way for the military traffic the railway lines have been cleared of almost all passenger traffic. All express trains have been canceled indefinitely and one is compelled to make the journey from Moscow to Tiraspol on the Rumanian border in a slow postal train which stops at every station. This train, too, is crammed with soldiers.

The only "soft" accommodations, as opposed to the "hard" accommodations which consist of wooden benches and bunks, is one unkempt and decrepit sleeping car with four passengers in each narrow compartment.

Dressed Up for Show

The position of the "Poteimkin Village"—or "stage village," built for show as Prince Potiemkin did in the days of Empress Catherine II—is still strong in Russia. Even when shelves are empty and cupboards are bare the shop windows are bravely dressed with papier-mâché merchandise.

The last six miles of the journey on Soviet soil were in a "Potiemkin" train which plied between Tiraspol and Tighina across the Dniester River on the Rumanian side. It consists of one shiny locomotive and an immaculate freshly painted mail car and day coach with plush seats, cretonne curtains, and potted begonias in each compartment.

The crew is clad in smart blue uniforms. All this is merely to impress a handful of Rumanian border guards and customs officials.

On the journey from Moscow the only "Potiemkin" touch was a neatly printed Intourist timetable which carried enticing advertisements urging the traveler to "patronize the excellent cuisine of the dining cars and restaurant buffets in the station."

However on this particular train nothing was available but a hot drink and in the station, before passengers in the sleeper at the end of the long train could reach the buffet it was besieged by seething mobs of peasants and soldiers who made short work of the meager stock. Fortunately some of the Russian passengers had foreseen this and brought along stocks of bread, butter, cheese, and sausage which they were quite willing to share.

In general these people were most friendly and eager to talk. Learning that the writer had been in Finland during the war, they came out with a barrage of eager questions. Many of them betrayed the amazing ignorance which the Soviet Government has kept the population in regarding the true state of affairs.

They were especially stunned to hear an estimate of the real extent of Soviet casualties.

On man in uniform of an artillery colonel asked: "What did the Finns think of our forces?"

In reply I cited the words of the Finnish General Wallenius: "The Russian soldiers are brave, the underofficers excellent, the commanding staff mediocre, and the generals rotten." The colonel's smiling commentary was, "Very neatly put."

Better Than Traveling "Hard"

Though the journey was uncomfortable in the dingy sleeper, there was solace in the thought that it was far better than traveling "hard."

There is only one train a day now and a terrific scramble at every wayside station to board already overcrowded coaches. Before the train even stopped, barefooted peasants, loaded down with sacks, bundles, chests, baskets and babes in arms, flung themselves pellmell at the handles of the coach door quite oblivious to the danger of possible injury.

It seemed as though boarding that train was a matter of life and death and well worth the loss of a leg or arm in the process. In a desperate effort to gain a foothold and wedge themselves in, they stepped over each other, pushed, jostled and fought to the accompaniment of forceful language.

The tussle continued until the whistle blew, when the guards unceremoniously booted off the stragglers.

Cars Jammed With Soldiers

For two nights and two days the train crawled south, stopping at literally every haystack. The farther south it went, the more intense were signs of military activity. At Brianski there were six armored trains of four cars each, fully manned, headed southward. In the Kiev railway yards the sidings were crowded with flatcars loaded with machine guns, antiaircraft, antitank guns, and field artillery.

Twice farther down the line the train was sidetracked in order to allow passage of freight cars jammed with soldiers. Every small town passed seemed transformed into a military camp, with soldiers quartered in every house.

Even the station waiting rooms were thronged with soldiers.

Although the Ukraine is proverbially the richest agricultural region — Russia's breadbasket — passengers in the sleeping car, most of them natives of the Odessa district returning home from a visit to the Capital, were loaded down with sacks of flour, hams, and other edibles.

As one man in the compartment explained: "In Moscow one can still buy some things, but in Odessa food is very scarce, since at the present time we must feed double the normal population."

Women Tilling the Soil

Traveling through the country one is impressed by the fact that most of the workers in the fields were women.

This partly reveals the extent of Russian mobilization. According to Rumanian estimates the Soviet troops concentrated along the Rumanian border already total 25 infantry divisions and seven mechanized divisions, making a total of more than 500,000 men, and these are constantly being re-enforced. The Rumanians are alarmed and many predict that the Russians are planning to invade Bessarabia.

Many Russians, however, assert that the present measures along the Dniester River are mainly precautionary and that while the Soviet Union is ready to move into Bessarabia at a moment's notice, it would only do so to keep the Germans from getting there first.

Aside from criticism of the methods employed, Russia's moves in Poland, the Baltic, and Finland were dictated primarily by strategic considerations. Everywhere Russia was and is seeking to secure itself against an eventual attack by Germany.

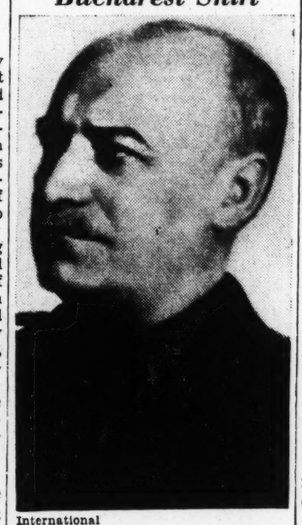
Military Control Kept Up

This appears to be the guiding motive of this strategy. In the annexed Polish Provinces the military occupation has never been relaxed since last autumn when the Russian caissons first rolled in. This territory is still separated from the rest of the Soviet Union, and only persons with special permits may cross the old frontier. To this day Soviet officials and citizens speak of a visit to these districts as "a trip to Poland."

The fact that Russia has now extended its troop concentrations to the Rumanian border apparently merely expresses its growing alarm over the unexpectedly swift German military successes in the west.

For, should Germany achieve an early victory, the Russians are quite sure that their turn would come next. Another sign is the strengthening of Soviet garrisons in the Baltic and the recent personal inspections of the bases in Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania by General Shaposhnikoff, the Soviet Chief of State.

Bucharest Shift



International

Ion Gigurtu

Succeeds pro-Allied Grigore Gafencu as Rumanian Foreign Minister.

South European Moves Benefit Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 3—The path of German diplomacy in Southeastern Europe has become momentarily easier as a result of the Reich's military successes in Northern France and Belgium.

This was manifested in two Southeastern European capitals over the week end. In Hungary Premier Paul Teleki reaffirmed his country's loyalty to the Rome-Berlin axis. In Rumania pro-German changes were made in the Cabinet.

Appointment as Rumanian Foreign Minister of Ion Gigurtu to succeed Grigore Gafencu substitutes a man who has many business and other connections with Germany and is a friend of Field Marshal Hermann Göring, for a man with well-known pro-Ally sympathies.

Though every effort is being made here to maintain that the change does not affect Rumania's policy of strictest neutrality, it is generally seen as a new attempt to appease a Third Reich which, from the viewpoint of the small Balkans, appears to be going from triumph to triumph.

Trade on War Footing

Simultaneously, Rumania has carried out economic mobilization on a war footing, placing control of all production and consumption in the Economic Ministry and Army authorities.

The latest moves, like the Hungarian declaration of solidarity with the Axis, are more than likely anxious attempts to avert possible German aggression by promoting the belief that these small countries are supporting the German cause.

In the case of Rumania, the pro-German changes are seen by well-informed observers here as an attempt to indicate to Berlin that Rumania is simply a ripe economic colony with a pro-Nazi government, which can be plucked for the asking whenever Herr Hitler thinks it necessary.

Balkan Respite Seen

Such tactics appear essential to those who believe that if Germany views Rumania as already a German colony, actual invasion may be at least postponed. But those who know the Nazis better are sure that such policy will not stop a move by the Nazis into the Balkans whenever they consider the time appropriate.

Italy's entry into the war on Germany's side is naturally viewed apprehensively, though simultaneously it is felt that German diplomacy is directed toward maneuvering a belligerent Italy to act, not in the Balkans, but against France. This on a short-time view gives the Balkans yet another respite. In Balkan diplomatic circles it is believed that the Third Reich does not aim at striking immediately in the Balkans because of possible complications with Russia.

Moscow in the Picture

Moscow's recently reported offer to guarantee Hungarian territory, together with increased Russo-Yugoslav co-operation seen in recent trade negotiations, are among the grounds of such fears. Germany, it is thought here, aims at eliminating France from the present struggle before striking at Southeast Europe. For once a victory is achieved in the West, then it is assumed continued German and Italian armies might find fewer difficulties in plunging into the Balkan arena.

If Italy has been warned by Berlin to temporarily postpone Balkan action, then it is thought possible here that Russia might be tempted to move quickly on account of a possible Allied defeat. On the other hand Italy's entrance into the war might provide the signal for a Turkish move toward the Dodecanese Isles and thus begin general Mediterranean hostilities which would involve all of southeast Europe.

Eases Propaganda Work

Simultaneously it cannot be overlooked that the German triumph in Flanders and France will enable German propaganda to work effectively in Southeast Europe.

Reports from Bulgaria lead certain observers to express fear that that country may be the spearhead of a German drive into the Balkans, particularly since large numbers of German "tourists" have been arriving there during the last few weeks and that small country has far more and better equipped air fields than Bulgaria's size or economic wealth seems to justify.

Under these conditions the natural basic policy of the Balkans continues to be to make every effort to soft-pedal any possible provocation which would give Germany or the Allies an excuse for interference.

Balkan Economists Seek Trade Speedup

By the Associated Press

Belgrade, June 3

Balkan Entente economists are assembled here for an eight-day conference to seek means of stimulating inter-Entente trade—but not at the risk of impairing contracts with Europe's great powers.

Delegates of Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece, and Turkey were empowered only to make suggestions to their Governments for possible approval later.

Turkey Aloof

ANKARA, Turkey, June 3 (AP)—Premier Refik Saydam told the nation yesterday that Turkey wants to stay out of the war but warned his countrymen to be ready at any moment to defend their country.

"We all know we are out of the war and want to remain out," the Premier said in a radio address. "But obscure movements go forward abroad and none can say where they may lead. So don't for a single moment forget the obligation of taking up arms if need be for defense of the Fatherland."

The Premier asserted Turkey's army is "ready to repel any aggression from any side."

Political circles attached importance to the fact that the Premier did not mention Turkey's mutual assistance pact with Great Britain and France.

The Premier warned the people not to be unduly influenced by foreign radio propaganda and urged them to be alert for any "fifth column activities" inside Turkey.

Meatless Days

BUDAPEST, June 3 (AP)—The Hungarian Government imposed further restrictions on meat consumption today, banning veal and pork on Tuesdays and veal on Thursdays.

Monday and Friday are meatless days.

Ten Ambulances Given By Woolworth Heiress

LOS ANGELES, June 3 (AP)—Countess Haugwitz Reventlow, the former Barbara Hutton, confirmed reports today that she had cabled instructions for her London attorneys to provide Red Cross units in England with 10 ambulances for war duty. The countess expects to sail for Honolulu shortly.

Hitler Capture Offer Expires Unclaimed

PITTSBURGH, June 3 (AP)—Dr. Samuel Harden Church, President of Carnegie Institute, announced that the $1,000,000 reward offered for the capture of Adolf Hitler "unfortunately" has not been claimed and "has now expired."

Dr. Church, advocate of peace, said he made the offer after receiving a letter on April 27 from a European statesman of high authority forecasting Hitler's attack on the Maginot line and "intimating" that Germany and Italy would divide the Balkans.

Dr. Church said he had received letters from every part of the United States, most of them containing "enthusiastic assurance of approbation," but that there were enough of "discordant" replies to indicate that if Hitler "should ever be able to come to the United States in the captured protection of the British and French fleets, he would be met at the shore by a 'fifth column" of so-called Americans who would give him the vociferous and glorifying adoration of the raised hand."

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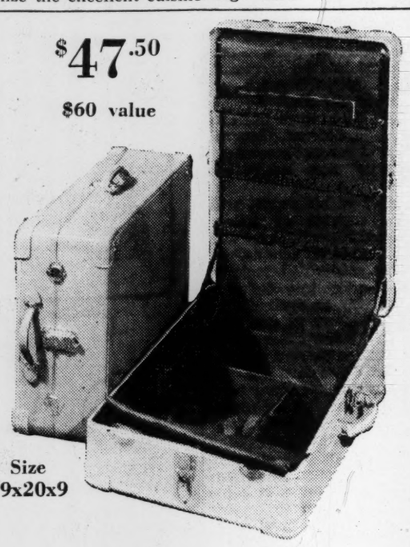

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Paris Bombed in Nazi Air Raid

By the Associated Press

While a lull was visible in the main operations in France today, the Germans launched an air raid with massed planes on Paris just after the lunch hour, following raids on southeast France as far as Marseille on June 1.

Large numbers of planes were reported to have been used in the attack on Paris, many of the inhabitants remaining in air-raid shelters for an hour as pursuit planes and anti-aircraft guns increased the din of the battle. A number of buildings were reported hit in Paris itself including one important government building, and another in which United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt was about to have lunch with Air Minister Laurent-Eynac. A bomb dropped six feet from Mr. Bullitt, but did not explode.

Some 45 persons were reported killed and 149 injured in Paris and its outskirts during the attack.

The German communiqué meanwhile reported the capture of "the strongly fortified city of Bergues" near Dunkirk, although it admitted that progress against Dunkirk had been slow owing to the inundated condition of the country.

Reports on Prisoners

The Berlin radio, quoting the army report of today, said that 350,000 English and French soldiers had been captured in the fighting in Flanders and Artois, according to a preliminary count.

A German High Command communiqué put the number of British and French prisoners at only 330,000.

Meanwhile German land, sea, and air forces renewed their attacks on Dunkirk today, a military spokesman said, making evacuation of the remaining Allied forces there "increasingly difficult."

Many Planes Downed

The attacks failed, however, to halt the withdrawal operations, the spokesman declared, largely due to the work of the British and French Air Forces which covered the exodus successfully.

The Allied planes, it was said, shot down large numbers of German fighters, bombed lines of communication and the swift torpedo-carrying motorboats with which the Germans have been attacking transports.

The land front in France was reported quiet, with only localized activity which resulted in no change of position.

Military commentators in Paris today expressed the belief that there would be a lull of some days before the German military machine launches another major drive.

Waiting Period

They pointed out that the 40 German divisions which forced the Allied Northern Army to the sea had suffered tremendous losses on land and in the air and declared that both the Allies and the Germans had reached "a period of waiting in which each side is preoccupied with preparations."

The emergency withdrawal from beleaguered Dunkirk was nearly at an end, as a fleet of 300 or more Allied warships and merchant vessels of every description sought to ferry the last French, British, and Belgian troops to safety.

The German High Command claimed that three Allied warships and eight transports were sunk by the German air force over the week end, while London dispatches stated that two British hospital ships had been bombed and machine-gunned by German planes off the French coast, the 1,790-ton Paris being abandoned and the 2,294-ton Worthing returning to port.

While the rescue ships arrived, took on their passengers and steamed away again, German infantry, wading waist-deep through Dunkirk's flooded marshes, faced a barrage of artillery fire from the Allies covering the retreat and waiting hopefully for the appearance of the last units of the army of Gen. René Jacques Adolphe Prioux.

Tanks Protected Flanks

It was General Prioux's tanks and armored cars which played a vital part in covering the 40-mile withdrawal from Lille to the sea after King Leopold III's capitulation exposed the Allied northern flank. The remaining units of the Prioux rearguard early today were reported only 15 miles from Dunkirk.

Germany claimed that General Prioux and his staff were captured.

Forced to abandon their tanks because of the flooding of the ground in front of Dunkirk, the Germans were said to be using 15 divisions—200,000 men—in their attempt to overpower the Allied defense forces.

At the same time it was reported that a small British garrison still was blocking complete German occupation of Calais, on the coast 25 miles from Dunkirk and only 22 miles from Dover, Eng.

Calais Still Holds

Provisioned by parachute, as are the Dunkirk forces, the British held Calais, 17th-century citadel, whose thick walls and underground galleries were proving stout protection against German tanks and bombers.

The rest of the front was reported quiet, restricted to unsuccessful attempts to cross the Somme at Corbie and Péronne in rubber boats and to artillery fire in the east, between the Maginot and Siegfried lines.

Premier Paul Reynaud, after a visit to the Somme-Aisne line which at some points is only 70 miles north of Paris, reported that the Army's morale never had been higher and complimented the High Command on its defensive organization, "remarkably adapted to the present phase of the war."

Meanwhile France counted its losses from two consecutive days of German air raids which ranged down into southeastern France as far as Marseille, second-largest French city, where 30 fatalities were reported.

German Air Losses

The British Air Ministry announced that 78 German bombers and fighting planes had been destroyed or severely damaged in the fighting on June 1 alone, while 16 Allied planes were missing.

More than 50 killed and 100 injured was the toll of the bombings of June 1 and 2, which cost the Germans 12 planes in France and three brought down by Swiss defense forces.

The semi-official Telefrance Agency, saying the raids apparently were ordered to show Italy that Germany was capable of supporting any action by its axis partner against France, added that they had "almost more political than military significance."

The Government meanwhile enacted new emergency measures which added 22 central and west coast departments to the army zone, which already includes Paris; cut off service on public telephones, and prohibited long-distance calls on private phones.

The French Report

A French High Command communique said:

"Since the order was given to fall back on Dunkirk, French, and British troops engaged on three fronts in the region of St. Omer, around Arras, and at Valenciennes and Coutrai, where they joined the Belgian Army, have obliged the enemy, which counted on their surrender, to fight incessantly under the most severe conditions.

They occupied first the line of the Bassée and Scarpe Canal, then the Lys, then the ring bounded by Gravelines, Cassel, Ypres and Nieuport and finally the fortified camp itself, partly surrounded by inundations.

"During each movement they maneuvered in order under fire of artillery, aviation and tanks, continually holding the enemy in respect by numerous effective counter-attacks.

"Heroic Tenacity"

"This retreat was accomplished by troops pressed on all sides, deprived of rest for 20 days and suddenly uncovered on their left by the capitulation of King Leopold. This will remain an example of heroic tenacity in the history of the French and British armies."

Driver

Wide World

Miss Jean Batten

Australian flier and holder of a number of aviation records for women who is now a driver for a French ambulance corps. She is pictured in her new uniform. Photo passed by the British censor.

New Note to Duce? No Hint Is Given

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3 — The White House declined any comment today on the report from Rome that President Roosevelt has made another appeal to Premier Mussolini to stay out of the war.

Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, answering a query as to whether there was any new development in Italian-American peace negotiations, said that Mr. Roosevelt has been in close touch with Signor Mussolini for several weeks and that the United States has been exerting all proper influence to persuade the Italian dictator from taking any step which would cause the war to spread.

There is no indication that any new communication from the President had gone to Rome.

Salvation Army Centers In France Destroyed

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Seventeen Salvation Army centers in France have been destroyed by bombs and shells, officials at American headquarters were advised in a cable from London.

Twenty centers in the south of France remained safe, the cable continued, adding that "our losses in equipment to date are estimated at $200,000." No casualties were reported.

Eden Lauds Flanders Retreat As the 'Triumph of an Army'

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—Four fifths of the British Expeditionary Force have been safely brought home from Flanders and more are on the way, while tens of thousands of French have been conveyed to English soil, Anthony Eden, British War Secretary, declared yesterday in a broadcast to the British Empire.

While he acknowledged the serious losses in terrain, men, and equipment sustained since the Belgian collapse, he described the withdrawal as a "triumph of an army."

Mr. Eden said in part:

"In the battle of the ports which has been raging during the past three weeks, Germany has made great strategic gains. The loss to us in equipment and in material has been heavy; but the bulk of the British Expeditionary Force has been saved, and quite apart from what the French have done for their own forces, we have been able to bring tens of thousands of our French Allies off with us from Dunkirk.

Fought Through Bottleneck

"Four days ago, not one of us would have dared to hope that the isolated Allied armies could have fought their way through the bottleneck to the coast.

"These men have marched hundreds of miles. They have fought countless actions with an enemy that hemmed them in and pressed upon them from three sides. The German High Command proudly announced that they were surrounded.

"How have they achieved the seemingly impossible?

"Because man for man, the British troops have proved themselves superior to the Germans whenever they have met them. All accounts show that the British Expeditionary Force took a toll of the enemy greatly in excess of that suffered by themselves.

"At the call of the King of the Belgians, the British Expeditionary Force had advanced into Belgium, and took up its positions on the River Dyle. The advance lasted several days. Through events they could not control, our army had to come back in less than half that time.

"It did so with little confusion, and with few losses. Seventy-five miles forward, a fight at the end of the advance, and 75 miles back, fighting all the way, all in the space of 10 days.

First Phase of Battle

"That was the first phase of the battle of the ports, and it was brilliantly executed.

"The British Expeditionary Force found itself back on the shore, with its strength in men and material almost intact, but meanwhile, the German mechanized columns were pouring through the gap to the south, advancing across our lines of communication.

"Desperate efforts were made to stem the tide. Units who had been sent to France to supply some of the much-needed labor behind the lines were thrown into the fight. Others were sent to hold the Channel ports in an effort to keep open communications for the British Expeditionary Force.

"Some troops marched 35 miles in 24 hours. British brigades on the flanks stood firm, despite enormously extended frontage they had to defend. At one time the Expeditionary Force of nine divisions was holding a front of 80 miles.

"On the west, British troops defended the narrowing gap to the sea. Day after day the battle continued, and at the end of it they had fought themselves to a standstill, but they held their ground, and by doing so they enabled the remainder of the Expeditionary Force to get clear.

Attack Never Developed

"On the east, corps artillery coming into action against the enemy massing for attack inflicted such heavy casualties that the attack never developed.

"The triumph is the triumph of an army. There is no braver epic in all our annals.

"From the moment of the collapse of the Belgian Army, there was only one course left to the Allied armies, to hold the line around Dunkirk, the only port that remained, and to embark as many men as possible before their rear guards were overwhelmed. Thanks to the magnificent and untiring cooperation of the Allied navies and air forces, we have been able to embark and save more than four-fifths of that British Expeditionary Force which the Germans claimed to have surrounded. The armies' debt to the Royal Navy, to the merchant navy, and to the Royal Air Force can never be forgotten.

"We have been compelled to destroy much valuable material. We have suffered casualties. Once again our Ally has to bear the invasion of the sacred soil of France. But the Germans, in spite of the huge losses which we know them to have suffered, have failed in their main object, to surround and annihilate the Allied armies in the north.

"The vital weapon of any army is its spirit. It is this refusal to accept defeat that is the guarantee of final victory. Our duty in this country is plain. We must make good our losses and we must win this war. To do that, we must profit by the lessons of this battle. Brave hearts alone cannot stand up against steel. We need more planes, more tanks, more guns. The people of this country must work as never before. We must show the same qualities, the same discipline, and the same self-sacrifice at home as the British Expeditionary Force have shown in the field."

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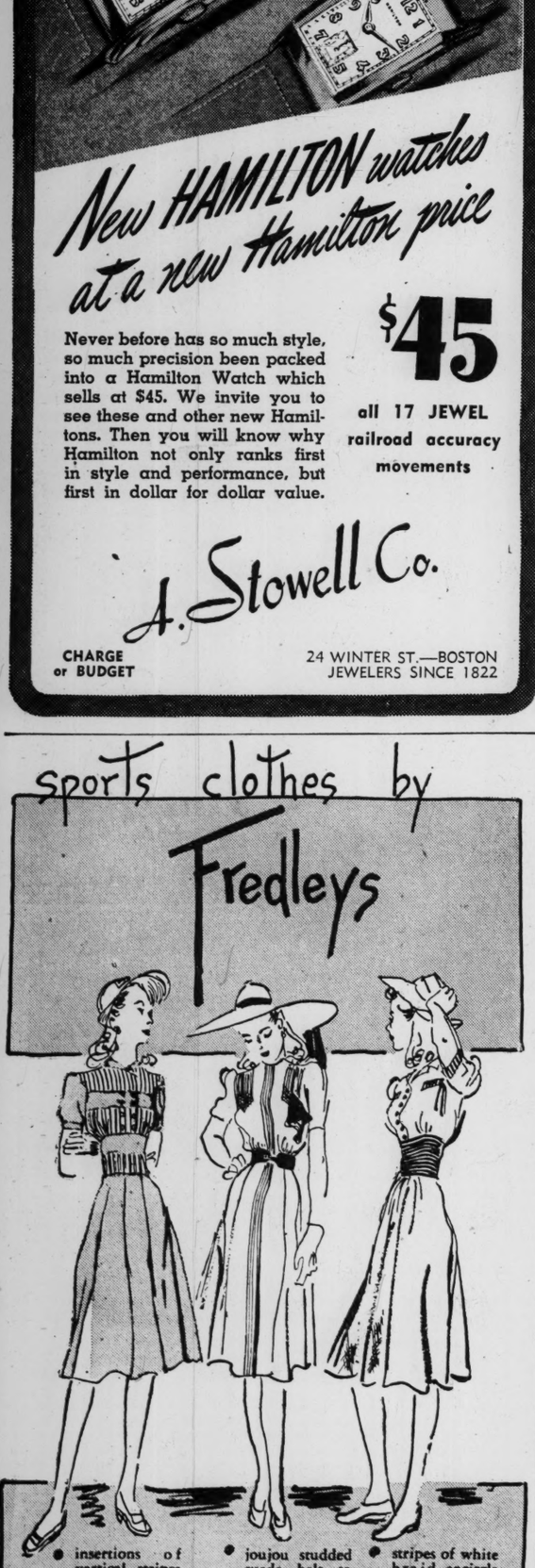

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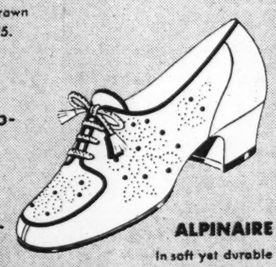

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U. S. Studies Sale of Army Planes

Continued from Page 1

ber of second-line ships which are soon to be replaced. Both the Army and Navy would, of course, retain perhaps half of the outmoded designs for training and emergency purposes. This leaves fully 1,500 planes which are under consideration in connection with the plan to deliver to the Allies some real and timely aid.

While the Allies have several thousand planes on order, production of the new models has not been speeded up enough to supply Britain and France with anything like the number of planes they require.

Self-Defense Argument

The final decision on whether a quick sale of these second-line models will be made to the Allies will rest with President Roosevelt. It is known that the plan is having his attention.

Urging the United States, in self-defense, to give the Allies as much aid as possible, Henry R. Luce, editor of Time and Life magazines who has just returned from Europe, gave the most pointed expression to the increasing sentiment, observable both in the Capital and in the country, that America has a vital stake in throwing every practicable obstacle in the way of a Hitler victory.

"The gigantic conflict now raging threatens our national existence in any particular you may wish to name," said Mr. Luce in a nationally radiocast speech this weekend. "If you are one who loves America, then there is nothing that you like or are interested in which is not already gravely threatened by this struggle. For example: if you like our standard of living—not as high as it should be, but by far the highest in the world—then that standard of living is gravely threatened. If you are interested in free enterprise—then that is threatened.

"If you are interested in labor unions—then they are threatened. If you are interested in art and culture—they are threatened. If you are interested in the institutions of self-government, in the right to vote, in trial by jury, in the free press—then all these and more are treatened.

"And if you are interested in the right to worship God in your own way—then that most definitely is threatened. I do not say the Christian religion can perish. By all the promises we hold most dear, it cannot. But the Christian church can be driven from the face of the earth back into the catacombs.

We Choose to Act

"Now we, the American people, do not choose to surrender our lives to circumstance. We choose to act. Accordingly, we must give to our leaders—of both parties—some rough blueprint of the will and the purpose that is in our hearts. For we have at last a common purpose. For we intend, before many years are passed, we intend to have peace, real peace in a world of peace.

"The problem which is troubling most of us most is how to help the Allies right now in their back-to-the-wall struggle against Nazi conquest.

"Before we can answer that question we have to face frankly what may happen. Suppose Hitler wins—this summer. If Hitler wins, the United States of America will have to make some arrangements for living indefinitely in the same world with Adolf Hitler.

"Now, it's going to make all the difference how we deal with him. Faced with a triumphant Germany, we are going to hear a lot of plausible talk about how maybe Hitler isn't so bad after all, about how he is going to settle down and paint pictures and be a perfectly sweet benefactor of mankind. Or the words may be different, but that will be the tune. If we deal with the Third Reich on a basis of appeasement of any kind, it will follow as sure as night follows day that we will pay for it in blood and tears—in the bloody end of all our democracy.

Unlimited Aid

"Now suppose Hitler is not able to bring Great Britain and France to their knees—to his knees—this summer. Then the Allies are likely to win. But how soon they will win and how great their chances are of averting world-wide chaos—that will depend upon how much help we can give and how fast we give it. We would give a good deal today for a chance to stop Hitler without going to war ourselves. If we could buy an Allied victory in one year for $5,000,000,000 we would be the luckiest people in the world. So let's make our politicians understand that we don't want to miss the bus, we want to give the Allies unlimited aid as best as possible.

"But what about now—what about now, this tragic, desperate moment? There is something we can do immediately and do it better now than ever again. We can stand up and speak our mind. We can strip off our false cloak of neutrality and announce to the world—to the brown man, and the black men, and the yellow men, and to all the white men of the world—that we stand now and so long as any of us shall live we shall continue to stand for democracy, for international law, for the sanctity of treaties, for freedom, for the individual rights of men, for the faith of our fathers.

"We can make it plain that therefore we as a Nation, one and indissoluble, deeply wish that Hitler's attack may be beaten off, that we as a Nation will continue to refuse to recognize the Nazi domination of free peoples, that we as a Nation will continue to oppose, by whatever means seem to us best, the consequences of Nazi victory."

Latvia's War Minister In Soviet Courtesy Call

MOSCOW, June 3 (AP)—Gen. Kirchjanis Berkis, Latvia's Chief of Staff and Minister of War, arrived yesterday on what Latvian sources called an official courtesy visit.

British Children Evacuated

Wide World Cablephoto

Exodus From Chatham

Some 50,000 London children, previously sent to rural areas along the East Coast of Great Britain, were removed to places of greater safety inland over the week end. "Safer" regions in Wales and Central England have been designated. This photo, sent by cable from London to New York, shows Chatham children being evacuated to the Midlands. Photo passed by the British censor.

Allies Want U. S. Planes Now

Continued from Page 1

though production from British plants is said to be proceeding "very satisfactorily" it is not denied that there is a crying need for a large number of planes of all sorts—secondary as well as first line fighters and bombers—and it is evident that the only possible source of these vital planes is the United States.

Naturally, therefore, British opinion has been heartened by the signs of a speedup of production in the American airplane industry, but experts here anxiously hope for something more. Realizing that 1,000 planes now—even though not the latest models—would be worth 10,000 next year, in view of the supreme importance of stopping the German Blitzkrieg effort to win the war this summer, they are frankly turning to America in desperate need of help.

Much Equipment Lost

As War Minister Anthony Eden said in a radiocast talk last night announcing the safe withdrawal of more than four-fifths of the British troops, "the British Expeditionary Force still exists, not as a handful of fugitives, but as a body of seasoned veterans."

But the gravest aspect of the immediate Allied problem is that this "veteran" British Expeditionary Force not only has had to leave behind it practically all of its equipment, artillery, armored cars, tanks, and so forth; but that this loss is made doubly serious by a production lag in Britain which makes replacement—to say least—extremely difficult.

In fact, it is now acknowledged in well informed circles here that the military situation may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Both France and Britain face the virtual certainty of a continuation against themselves of the Nazi Blitzkrieg that wiped out the Netherlands and Belgium in the short space of three weeks, and everything depends on their being able to resist this onrush, to hold out for the next month or six weeks during which it is estimated Germany can maintain the force of its drive.

2. The ability of the Allies to hold out depends greatly—perhaps decisively—on their ability to get more airplanes, artillery, and tanks into action at once.

Other Aid Needed

It is not only planes of all sorts that are immediately needed, but also other war supplies and in particular artillery. There is a serious need for hundreds of heavy guns, partly to replace those which had to be abandoned in Flanders.

In these circumstances the attitude which has hitherto prevailed here—namely that while America's help would be appreciated the chief need is for the Allies themselves to get on with the job regardless of American actions—is in process of being frankly abandoned.

In place of this former view there is now open acknowledgement that massive and immediate aid of the United States, in the form especially of airplanes, guns and other war supplies is of instant, and probably decisive, importance to France and Britain in what they feel is their fight for a democratic, Christian civilization which is as much America's as their own.

Aid for Knitting Scots

DUNFERMLINE, Scotland, June 3 (AP)—The knitting club formed in memory of Andrew Carnegie, this town's most famous citizen, today received £200 (about $800) from his widow, in New York, with which to buy wool to knit clothing for Britain's soldiers and sailors.

U. S. Embassy Clerk Held By British Office

LONDON, June 1 (AP)—Tyler G. Kent, a clerk recently dismissed by the American Embassy at London, has been detained by order of the Home Secretary, it was learned today.

The detention was declared to have been ordered "in consequence of action" taken by American Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy "in co-operation with British authorities."

A Home Office announcement said: "In consequence of action taken by the American Ambassador in co-operation with British authorities, Tyler Kent, a clerk who has been dismissed from the employment of the American government, has been under observation and has been detained by order of the Home Secretary."

Nazis Hint 'Plot'

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The press bureau of the German Legation charged June 3 that many British secret service agents had arrived in Mexico and the Panama Canal Zone recently to organize sabotage operations and to create "incidents" which would be attributed to German agents.

A statement issued by Arthur Dietrich, chief of the bureau, said, "the current catch-phrase 'fifth column,' of which British propaganda talks so much in the United States, is designed to create uneasiness and fear in the American people—which are exactly what the war-mongers desire for their machinations."

The recent declaration of President Cardenas that no "fifth column" exists in Mexico, were quoted.

Arrests in Britain

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—Aided by tips from the public, Scotland Yard continued today a roundup of "fifth column" suspects which resulted in the arrest over the week end of approximately 30 members of British Fascist organizations.

Among those arrested was Frank Joyce, brother of William Joyce, identified by some quarters as "Lord Haw Haw" who is frequently heard radiocasting over the German radio in Oxford accents. Another brother, Quentin, formerly an Air Ministry clerk, was interned some time ago for propaganda activities.

The Daily Herald, Laborite newspaper, said the identity of "Lord Haw Haw" was established by his former wife. She was said to have recognized his voice "definitely."

Among the aliens who were rounded up and interned over the week end were 29 nurses employed in a German hospital.

Pope Pleads Mercy For Invaded Lands

VATICAN CITY (AP)—European belligerents are "far from conforming to the principles of humanity" in their treatment of noncombatants, Pope Pius declared June 2 in an appeal to the countries at war "to remember always those duties of humanity which do not lose any of their value under war law and morality."

The Pontiff said that "we are moved by neither partisanship nor consideration for any person" in emphasizing "our anguish in seeing how the treatment accorded noncombatants in more than one area is far from conforming to the principles of humanity."

In extending this paternal love "to all our sons and daughters, both those of the German population . . . and those of the Allied States," the Pope deplored the widening scope of the war.

He said populations in occupied areas should be treated "as, in a similar case, an invader would like to see his own citizens treated."

Flanders Officers Honored by France

PARIS, June 3 (AP)—Gen Georges Blanchard and Gen. René Jacques Prioux, French leaders of the Battle of Flanders, have been raised to higher rank in the Legion of Honor.

General Blanchard, commander of the Allied Armies in northern France, has been raised to the highest rank, the Grand Cross, in the Legion. General Prioux, commander of the First French Army, which still was covering the Allies' withdrawal from Dunkirk, was made a Grand Offier.

(General Prioux's whereabouts have not been reported for days. The Germans have claimed him and his staff as prisoners of war.)

Many U. S. Planes Bound for France

By the Associated Press

New York, June 3

One hundred and fifty American bombing planes destined for France were loaded today on three freighters, British, Norwegian, and Greek.

The bombers weighing from 10 to 16 tons and costing more than $300,000 each, were boxed in parts ready for assembly in France.

The sailing will bring to 250 the number of planes shipped from this port for France within 48 hours. A Norwegian ship left recently with 100 planes.

Hudson Bombers Efficient In Defense Against Nazis

LOS ANGELES, June 3 (AP)—Hudson bombers, whose successful showing against German fighting craft was described in a British communiqué June 2, are regarded as among the best of their type in the Allies' aerial war machine, their manufacturer, the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, said today.

British forces have ordered 800 of the bombers, of which about 500 have been delivered. They are former Type 14 transports, redesigned for war use. Equipped with twin engines of 1,500 horsepower each, they have a maximum speed of about 280 miles an hour.

Possessing a fat, metal fuselage only about 40 feet long, with a wing span of 75 feet, the planes carry a pilot, co-pilot, bomber and two machine gunners. Racks are designed for heavy bomb loads.

One machine gunner is stationed in a top rear turret, while another lies on his stomach in the bottom of the fuselage and fires through a trapdoor at enemy planes below. The plane also has two machine guns mounted in front which the pilot fires through the propellers.

They chiefly are a reconnaissance bomber, not intended for dog-fight attack purposes, but if set upon by enemy craft, are highly capable of defending themselves, aircraft officials said. They were used extensively in the North Sea in early days of the war in spotting German submarines and other water craft.

Equipped with shatter-proof glass cabins that provide excellent visibility, the bombers are well camouflaged in brown, green and silver and having a cruising range of approximately 2,000 miles.

Roosevelt to Get Firsthand French Military Report

PARIS, June 3 (AP)—Count René de Chambrun, just returned from the battle of Flanders, was reported to be flying to Washington today to inform President Roosevelt on French military operations.

Nephew of the late Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, he is a descendant of General Lafayette whose hereditary United States citizenship he inherited.

His wife is Marie Laval, daughter of former Premier Pierre Laval. They were married in 1935 and spent their honeymoon in the United States and Canada.

He retreated with the British to Dunkirk and was hurried to London with the first Allied troops to be taken from northern France so as to go to Washington as Assistant Military Attaché in the French Embassy.

Relatives said he took a Clipper plane from Lisbon last night.

New Ambassador Reports to Bern

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—Robert Coulondre, who was France's Ambassador to Germany until the outbreak of the war, presented his credentials to the Swiss Federal Council at the Federal Palace, June 3, and became the only Ambassador accredited to Switzerland.

He succeeded Charles Alphand, who retired.

France is the only power maintaining an Ambassador in this capital; other nations have Ministers.

Women's Pilot Group Offers Its Services

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., June 3 (AP)—Fifty-six members of the 99 Club, a country-wide organization of women pilots, volunteered their flying services with the Army or Navy in any capacity in event of a national emergency.

Meeting at the Montecito home of Bessie Owen, well-known aviatrix, yesterday, the fliers said they were capable of ferrying airplanes or piloting aerial ambulances.

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French Await Italian Move; Air Force Is Main Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 3—Implications of the probable imminent Italian intervention in the war today dominate French attention, even overshadowing the military situation where a temporary relative lull prevails. The last phases of the embarkation of troops from Dunkirk are being carried out, and the front from the mouth of the Somme to the Swiss frontier remains comparatively quiet.

Look to America

Today French public opinion is now prepared to face the gravest and most unfavorable contingency, namely, whole-hearted Italian intervention and co-operation with Germany.

The most serious aspect of this prospect is neither the Italian Army, since France is confident of its ability to hold its good natural Alpine frontier on the southeast, nor the Italian Navy, since the Anglo-French naval forces possess superiority in the Mediterranean.

It is the Italian air force, since the entry into the combat of a fresh air force after the terrific air fighting of the last three weeks which certainly took a heavy toll alike of German, French, and British airplanes would be an obviously grave disadvantage and would expose to attack important ports and industrial centers in Southern France which are relatively sheltered against German attack.

No wonder the French read with anxious hope every news item from America indicating rising popular desire to give the fullest and most unconditional aid to the Allied cause. Credits now are secondary, at least in the immediate future, and it is only the sending of physical material in the greatest possible quantity and speed that counts immediately.

Advance signals of Italian intention to act are so numerous that the censorship no longer imposes former restraints, the French press discussing the likelihood of Italian intervention. Among these signs one may note the rupture from the Italian side of what seemed promising negotiations for easing the Anglo-French blockade restrictions, the increasingly bellicose tone of the Italian semiofficial spokesmen and newspapers, suspension of air services and postponement of the sailing of important Italian passenger ships, withdrawal of Italian deposits in French banks, and a reported Italian suggestion to Switzerland to take the delivery of imported goods at Italian ports in the shortest possible time.

'When and How' the Question

Some observers believe that it is no longer a question of whether but when and how Italy will enter the conflict. The Cabinet session tomorrow may give the signal, or Premier Mussolini may prefer to wait until the prospective new German offensive develops successfully.

Considerable interest is attached here to the news agency messages from America indicating the possibility that the Duce may precede entrance into the war with a "peace offensive" in the shape of an ultimatum demanding peace on German-Italian terms with a threat of military action if the proposal is not accepted within the shortest possible time.

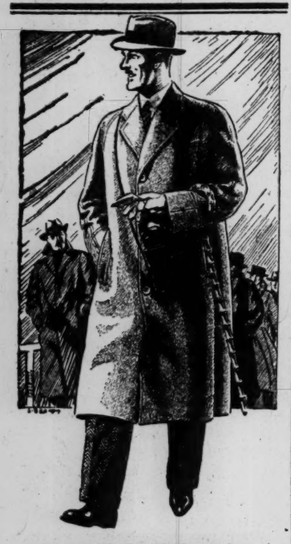
No confirmation of such Italian move is obtainable here.

The reception of any such olive branch borne on the point of bayonets is sufficiently foreshadowed by the fact peace on such basis with the German enemy far advanced in France would be equivalent to capitulation, and the present Cabinet has set its face firmly against capitulation.

Two Kinds of Peace

The Paris newspaper, Le Jour, hitherto mostly friendly to Italy, remarks today that Italian demands could still be the object of negotiations, but the German claims are utterly inadmissible, adding: "Peace with Italy? Yes, and as complete as possible. Peace with Germany? Yes, but after a peace which will guarantee Europe against new German invasions after an Allied victory."

Most commentators now, however, consider the possibility of separating Italy and Germany an extremely forlorn hope. It is, of course, uncertain where Italy will strike. There is a possibility of localized Mediterranean action against Tunis and Corsica, or a solely anti-British attack directed against Egypt with view to linking Libya and Ethiopia.



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Leader of Retreat Honored

Wide World Cablephoto

Lieut. Gen. Sir J. G. Dill General Viscount Gort

Lord Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force, pictured on Downing Street, London, with the Chief of the Imperial General Staff after the former's return to Britain with the B. E. F. King George received Lord Gort and decorated him with the Grand Cross of the Bath, highest decoration of the Order of the Bath and highest military decoration the King may confer, as the result of good progress made in the evacuation of the B. E. F. from Belgium. Lord Gort reached England from Dunkirk June 1. Photo passed by the British censor.

French Stabilize Aisne Front; Troops and Villagers Calm

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE AISNE FRONT, Somewhere in France, June 3—As the Somme-Aisne front replaces Flanders as the future center of interest in Europe, a trip to this front finds it completely stabilized. There are no signs of panic or demoralization either among the troops or in the villages immediately in the rear.

As one drives along the front it becomes increasingly clear that France, despite its grave reverses and the misfortunes of the past three weeks, still possesses enormous reserves of national strength.

The greatest part of French territory is still unaffected by the German invasion, just as the greatest part of the French Army has not yet been actively engaged in battle.

The peasants could be seen working in the fields within earshot of an occasional boom of artillery, and inhabitants of towns which had received visits by German bombers keep their shops open, with life, proceeding much as usual.

Refugees Well Handled

It was a remarkable fact that during the two-day trip this writer didn't see a single large group of refugees on the roads. While the main stream of these unfortunate fugitives naturally come down from the northeast, considerable numbers it was stated could be seen on the eastern roads a few days ago. Their quick transfer, leaving the roads free for the extensive military traffic shows that the organization dealing with the vast refugee problem, is functioning efficiently.

This military traffic fully taxes the capacity of roads. One of the most interesting sights of the trip was the large quantity of artillery moving in a direction which for military secrecy reasons cannot be stated too precisely, but which indicated the intention to use it more effectively in forthcoming battles.

Bombs Missed Station

The most devastating effects of air bombing was seen in a town in the Marne region. Here German bombers apparently aimed at a railway station but laid a considerable part of the town in the neighborhood of the station in ruins. Only the windows in the station were broken. Fires caused by incendiary bombs still smoldered and signs were posted warning people not to approach the ruins.

There were scattered evidences of bombing in other places. Verdun, scene of the epic conflict in the World War, which was included in the trip, was as calm as Paris, perhaps calmer. One sign of the interest wherewith the present crisis is being watched was the speed with which the latest newspapers from Paris are sold out.

A visit to tank units made possible interesting talk with officers about the causes of the German successes and the means now being utilized to combat Germany's mechanized equipment.

Gibraltar Agitation Simmers

MADRID, June 3 (AP)—The Department of Public Safety sent the British Embassy apologies today for Saturday's demonstration of students demanding the return of Gibraltar.

Extraordinary guards posted at the Embassy at the height of the furore were withdrawn today, indicating official belief that the disturbances would not be repeated.

MADRID, June 3 (AP)—Manuel Aznar, Spanish journalist often regarded as spokesman for the Government, declared yesterday that Great Britain's retention of Gibraltar was "a useless offense" and added that "true friendship between England and Spain will start" with its return.

Señor Aznar repeated his contention that Gibraltar has lost all military value and asked, "Why this insistence in useless injury to Spanish rights? Why this prolongation of the seizure of a parcel of land which is ours?"

Insisting that there was no need of discussions or conferences on Gibraltar because "only Spanish opinions are admissible," Señor Aznar concluded:

"When our people were the instrument of a limping policy . . . it was possible to exchange embraces and smiles between the robbers and the robbed. But today there stands a young country ready to sacrifice itself, to die if need be, for the honor of Spain."

On June 1 vigorous demonstrations of students clamoring for Spanish control of Gibraltar occurred for the second time. The demonstrations coincided with the arrival of Sir Samuel Hoare, new British Ambassador.

Heavy guards placed before the British and French Embassies during the morning were maintained tonight.

Nearly 150 policemen and assault guards were assigned to protect the property of the Allied Governments.

Falangist (Nationalist) youths pareded through the principal thoroughfares, shouting "we want Gibraltar!"

Evening newspapers published new articles concerning the fortified rock with which Great Britain Gibraltar!" and sang "Face to the Mediterranean.

News of the arrival of the new British Ambassador was printed at the end of these articles.

One group of students was dissolved. Another group, forming quickly, shouted, "Gibraltar! Gizraltar!" and sang "Face to the Sun," the Spanish Fascist hymn.

Rome Exposition Postponed By Italy to 'Repair Exhibits'

ROME, June 3 (AP)—The Italian Government today announced the indefinite postponement of the 1942 Rome Exposition, which Premier Mussolini once referred to as proof that Italy was not planning to go to war.

The reason given for the postponement was that several nations had requested more time to repair exhibits.

[In London, however, the diplomatic correspondent of Reuter's News Agency said that the nine Italian newspapermen in London were "carrying on with their duties and neither have received instructions to leave London nor have taken any steps in the way of exit visas to prepare for departure."]

Residents of Turin, Italy's big industrial center close to the French frontier, were urged by the press today to depart for country districts.

Uncounted reservists found in their mail pink slips ordering them to report to their regiments, and they hastily exchanged civilian garb for uniforms.

The individual notification system obviated the necessity of posting a general mobilization proclamation, but any doubt that the army is being put on a wartime footing was dissolved by the authoritative Fascist editor, Giovanni Ansaldo, in his weekly broadcast to Italian troops.

"Mobilization is under way," Mr. Ansaldo, editor of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's newspaper, Il Telegrafo, of Leghorn, declared emphatically.

He said that "ever stronger contingents" are reaching concentration points, and warned unmobilized reservists that they might expect a call to arms at any moment.

Some quarters ventured the opinion that some announcement concerning Premier Mussolini's intentions might follow the scheduled meeting of the Italian Cabinet tomorrow, but this possibility was scouted by the newspaper Il Resto del Carlino, a leading exponent of intervention.

Il Resto forecast, however, that Italy would move soon.

The United States line Manhattan departed from Genoa, homeward bound with 2,000 American and foreign refugees—three times her normal passenger capacity. Steamship agents said at least 1,000 persons who had hoped to sail on the Manhattan were left behind.

The Fascist Party's National Council tonight adopted a resolution asking Premier Mussolini to break "the foreign stranglehold" on Italy's commerce and give it "freedom of the seas."

The resolution declared that the Italian people were "defrauded" by the sacrifice of 600,000 men in the World War, "made the object of iniquitous sanctions when they wished to win a place in the sun" and now are "ready for any test."

Great Britain led the movement for sanctions against Italy during the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

Canadian Troops Go to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan—Six thousand men of the armed forces of Canada—4,000 in Canada and 2,000 in Britain—are continuing their general education through the facilities provided by the Canadian Adult Education Association, according to E. A. Corbett, Director of the Association.

These men are learning through the $250,000 provided by the Canadian Legion drive of recent months, Mr. Corbett stated during a recent visit here. Half of this sum is designated for the men overseas and half for those in Canadian barracks.

The Association has affiliated with it nearly all the extension departments of Canadian universities, farm organizations, provincial departments of education, national women's associations, 52 in all, representing 100,000 persons.

Matriculation subjects are most popular, according to Mr. Corbett, particularly among the men of the Royal Canadian Air Force, who are required to have senior matriculation. French conversation is a popular subject, too, with German in considerable demand. Among French-Canadian soldiers, English was favored.

Special classes are arranged for the benefit of groups, such as farm boys, who are interested in new and better farming methods, who are taken on a tour of inspection of first-class dairy farms, or electrically-minded soldiers who are shown big power plants.

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Société Hygiénique Bath Soap (6 cakes) . . . box, 1.50
Regularly $2. A hard-milled French soap delicately scented. Choice of 6 cakes all-violet odor to a box or these assorted odors: geranium, almond, lettuce, violet, cologne, and verbena.

Stearns' Apple Blossom Soap (12 cakes) . . . . . box, 1.00
This is a new soap made for us, and delicately scented with apple blossom odor. Beautifully packaged. After this sale, the price will be $1.50.

Stearns' Every-Water Soap (12 cakes) . . . . . box, 95c
Regularly $1.50. Buttermilk content. Floral odors: bouquet, rose, violet, jasmine and verbena. Lathers freely in hot, cold, soft, or hard water. One odor to a box.

Stearns' New England Pine Soap (6 cakes) . . . . . box, 1.00
Regularly $1.50. Six bath cakes packaged in a gift box. A soap that men like because of its refreshing pine odor.

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6 bath cakes, box, **1.25**

The toilet size is regularly $1. The bath size is regularly $1.50. White cakes delicately scented. Excellent for dry skin.

Jaquet Bath Soap Tablets (6 cakes) . . . . box, 1.50
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Libraries Held Vital to Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, June 3 — Setting out to convince state legislators, members of Congress, and the people, too, that the public library is just as important an instrument of education in a democracy as the public school, some 3,000 librarians packed their baggage Saturday at the close of a six-day conference of the American Library Association here with the determination to return home and make sure that their own country library functions to the fullest extent as a democratic institution.

They were heartened by many remarks during the conference pointing to the library as a place for "continuing education." The fellow who finished his schooling in the fourth grade, they were told, the woman who dropped out of high school as a sophomore, and the professor with degrees attached to his name re all brushing elbows in the public library—each one going on with his education where he left off.

Furthermore, with more people aroused and shocked by what is taking place in Europe today, many of them seeking in books to find out what it is all about, librarians must assume still greater responsibility, it is found.

Asserting that democracy is only possible among people who think, the new President of the American Library Association, Miss Essae M. Culver, Executive Secretary of the State Library Commission in Louisiana, called upon librarians to place books in the hands of people living in the out-of-the-way places, in rural areas. These folk she said, may easily become the prey of agitators or of anyone who speaks with assurance.

Need for Ideas Cited

They cannot uphold democracy unless they have ideas, she explained, and many of them live a long way from newspapers, radios, or other means of communication.

A campaign for the "eradication of the bookless portions of the United States" was President Culver's plea to librarians for the coming year. Her call to action, made in the last general session of the conference, included a four-point program which she urged the 15,000 members of the Association to follow with vigor this coming year.

First she proposed a harder and more vigorous drive in every State for more Federal and State funds for library service. This, she emphasized, could be accomplished by getting professional, civic, service, and women's clubs in each community to make the objective known to state legislators and members of Congress.

As a second step she recommended that librarians find friends with the "vision and generosity of an Andrew Carnegie" to help make books available in rural areas. She also urged more training for librarians and mutual help among librarians of different states.

Other officers named for the coming year were First Vice-President, Charles H. Brown, Librarian, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; second Vice-President, Ralph A. Ulveling, Associate Librarian of the Detroit Public Library; and Treasurer, Matthew S. Dudgeon, Librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library.

Inspiring Histories Too Few

As a further means of building more faith in democracy, librarians were not only urged to put books on their shelves for young people which would stimulate a keener appreciation for democratic principles, but to encourage authors and publishers to produce more books inspiring youth with the struggle our forefathers went through to gain human freedom.

Miss Harriet G. Long, a Librarian at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, made a plea for books dramatizing those occasions upon which democratic principles were established in government, such as gaining the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, including the Bill of Rights.

"I believe I am not mistaken when I say that our boys and girls have no inspired biographies of Patrick Henry, or Samuel Adams," said Miss Long, "and but two of Thomas Jefferson — men who fought for human rights, and to whom we are indebted for our constitutional guarantees of freedom."

Music Librarians Aid In Preserving Folk Songs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Early folk songs handed down from one generation to another in this country by word of mouth and in danger of being lost can now be recorded and kept for all time, according to Dr. Harold Spivacke, Chief of the Division of Music of the Library of Congress, who urged music librarians meeting here recently to co-operate in this new undertaking of preserving American folk music.

Music librarians from 28 States and Canada in the conference of the Music Library Association were told how the project could be carried out by a "recent generous grant" from the Carnegie Corporation. Collecting these old folk songs is a part of the nation-wide movement of growing interest in music of all kinds, it was pointed out. In fact, the American people are so absorbed in "participating in music" that they are now making strong demands on libraries for records, opera scores, and piano music, it was declared.

Old Songs Recorded

But those old folk songs—the ballads brought over by the early settlers to Maine, the Creole songs of Louisiana, melodies of old English settlers in the Alleghenies, negro spirituals, American Indian music—can now be captured by a recording equipment and sound truck, a new acquisition of the Library of Congress, Dr. Spivacke told the librarians.

He made a plea that music librarians scour their own communities for people who can sing these precious old songs. The portable recording machine could then be sent out to these remote places where the amateur musicians can sing into the machine and thus have the songs preserved for all time.

"A growing interest in music is seen all over our country as more cities are setting up municipal orchestras and bands, and as people become music-minded through good radio concerts," declared Eva J. O'Meara, in charge of the School of Music Library at Yale University. Libraries in schools as well as public libraries are now aware of the movement and are responding in all kinds of ways to satisfy the music demands, she said.

Listening to Music

Vassar, Smith, and several other colleges are providing a half dozen sound proof listening rooms for records, she explained, and are requiring students to listen to them as part of their study period, a technique which is growing in many schools of music.

Public libraries throughout the country are responding in many ways to music requests in their community, according to reports. Special music rooms for the stocking of musical scores, books on music, and opera scores are being added to library collections. Concerts by symphonies and informal recordings enrich library programs, it is found.

In Pittsfield, Mass., for instance, a room in the public library, formerly used for storage, will house all of the books on music and art in the library and will have its formal opening this fall with a series of Beethoven programs.

Symphonies at Sundown

"Symphonies at Sundown," given out in the garden of a branch library in Indianapolis, were so successful last year that plans are now under way for this summer's program, according to Beatrice Geddes, librarian. More than 3,000 people came to the five Sunday afternoon concerts last summer, she said, and many concert patrons who had never used the library before became borrowers.

In New York City, in an East Side branch library, near a crowded tenement district, twilight opera concerts are given on Saturday afternoons. The music pours out from a wheezy, hoarse radio set perched on a little bookcase. But it is delightful to the ears of many of the listeners whose homes have no music, not even a poor radio, librarians report.

In Portland, Ore., daily concerts are given in the public library which now has a collection of 1,500 records and a sound proof room where they may be tried out before being checked for home use, it was reported.

Minneapolis music lovers can borrow from a collection of 2,500 records and hear a concert in the library once a week. More than 100 persons gather at the public library in Wichita, Kan., on Monday evenings during the winter for a music appreciation hour, the librarian reports.

Legal Guild Splits Over War Profits

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Lawyers Guild convention split over a resolution calling for 100 per cent taxation of profits on munitions and war materials.

The resolution, passed after debate by a 45-to-39 vote, was denounced by several convention delegates as "stupid" and "silly."

Two hours later a modifying resolution was unanimously passed recommending instead the elimination of "excess war profits."

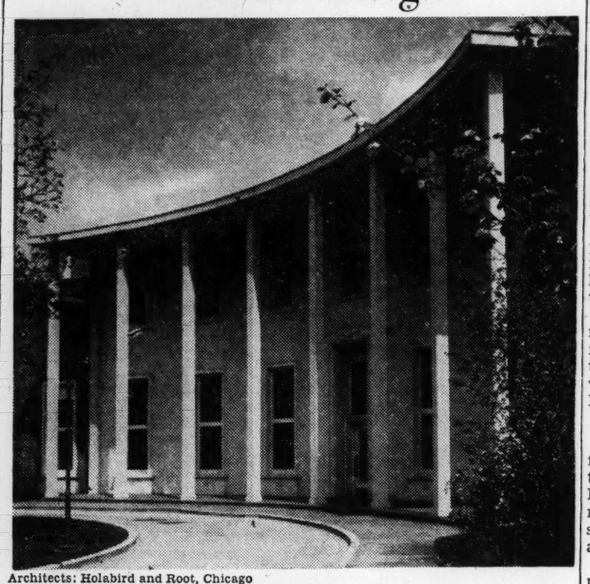
The Guild unanimously adopted a resolution opposing "all proposals" to register aliens and to transfer the Immigration and Naturalization Service from the Labor Department to the Department of Justice.

California Papers Escape Sales Tax

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Gov. Culbert L. Olson said he would permit a bill exempting newspapers from the State's 3 per cent sales tax to become law without his signature. The bill went into effect at midnight.

The measure removes the distribution of publications from the jurisdiction of the States sales and use tax laws.

Colonial Design



Architects: Holabird and Root, Chicago

Public Library at Mason City, Iowa

Private park of the McNider family donated for the $308,000 structure built by federal fund and city bond issue.

Mason City Library Built On Attractive Park Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MASON CITY, Iowa—The new $308,000 public library building here, regarded as one of the most attractive library structures in the United States, will be dedicated June 9.

Built with $138,000 of Federal Public Works Administration funds and a city bond issue of $169,400, it stands on a wooded seven-acre tract with stream and bluff.

Mrs. C. H. McNider, President of the Library Board of Trustees, and her son, Col. Hanford McNider, gave the city the land valued at $80,000. Situated across the street from Mrs. McNider's home, the tract has been developed and maintained by the family as a private park for many years.

Only one tree was removed in setting the library on a curve that follows the line of the bluffs of Willowcreek at the rear. The donors gave land on both sides of the stream.

The building was designed by Holabird and Root, Chicago architects. The white front of the building is patterned after the Mount Vernon home of George Washington.

The building contains approximately 30,000 square feet of floor space, of which 18,000 is on the main floor. The exterior walls are of sand mold face brick. The red bricks on the front, buttressing the white pillars in the portico, are handmade, and of the type used in the restoration of Williamsburg, Va.

There are two paths to the new library, the main walk and the Peter Pan walk that leads to the children's room. Other walks lead down from the rear of the building through shrubbery to the lower wild flower garden and Willow creek.

The interior is completely furnished with latest-type library fixtures, contains an auditorium seating 300, conference rooms, club rooms, kitchen, and sun deck. Attractive unusual features are the wide-window space in the big general reading room overlooking the ravine, the bay of the children's room for the story hour, the lighting effects on the tall white columns of the portico, and the sloping-topped tables with the fluorescent lights in the reference room.

Mrs. McNider was an original member of the Iowa State Board of Conservation. She has been President of the Board of Trustees of the Mason City library many years.

Miss Lydia Barrette, the librarian, presides over the library, which has 70,000 volumes and stacks to accommodate 200,000 volumes.

At the dedicatory exercises to be held at 3 p. m., Mrs. McNider will preside, and the main address will be given by Dr. D. W. Morehouse, President of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, who will speak on "Continuing Education." Of several short talks to be given, one will be by John A. Holabird, the architect. Dr. Morehouse will remain for the evening, and give a star talk on the library deck.

U. S. Re-Notifies Belligerents Of Ship Loaded With Refugees

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP) — The State Department has renewed its notification to Europe's belligerents that the United States liner President Roosevelt is en route home from Galway, Ireland, with a capacity load of 720 American citizens fleeing from the British Isles.

The new announcement was sent last night after the vessel set out through a North Atlantic zone barred to American shipping under the neutrality proclamation. An exception to the ban was made in this case, and the warring countries were informed several days ago of the impending trip.

The ship is plainly marked to show her American identity, and she carries lights at night to prevent being mistaken for a belligerent vessel.

Notification was not sent of the sailing yesterday from Genoa, Italy, of the liner Manhattan, for her Mediterranean route has not been closed to American ships. The Manhattan carried more than 1,900 passengers, the State Department said—nearly three times her normal quota.

The sailing was delayed a day because of the crush of applicants for accommodations, but several hundred were left behind.

Steamship agents said at least 1,000 persons hoping to embark on the Manhattan were left behind.

Two smaller American liners, the President Harrison and the Excambion, due to sail today or Tuesday, were booked to capacity.

Hopes of those without passage now are pinned on the United States liner Washington, due at Bordeaux, France, Tuesday.

'No Attack' Pledged

BERLIN (AP) — The American Embassy was assured by the German Government June 3 that the United States liner Washington, eastbound to pick up American war refugees, will not be molested by the Nazi Navy.

The assurance was a reiteration that American vessels returning United States citizens from European countries were secure from attack by the German Navy.

A Foreign Office spokesman, however, said the American Embassy had been reminded once more of data in German hands of alleged plots contemplated on a number of these ships.

'Sinking' Denied

LONDON (AP)—The Ministry of Information announced June 3 there was not a vestige of truth in German reports that the battleship Nelson has been sunk.

[An authoritative German spokesman, at a press conference in Berlin last Saturday, said in response to a question concerning rumors of the Nelson's sinking that the 33,950-ton flagship of the British home fleet had been sunk with the loss of 700 of her crew of 1,320.

For "military reasons" the spokesman declined to give any further details. The sinking never was confirmed by the German High Command.]

An Admiralty list of casualties "not connected with any incident or ship but incurred in meeting the hazards of war" showed today 249 fatalities, 95 missing and 253 wounded.

A partial list of casualties in the Norwegian campaign included 23 officers killed, 18 missing and 25 wounded.

Greek Crown Princess Has Son, Heir to Throne

ATHENS, Greece, June 3 (AP)—A son, heir to the Greek throne, was born yesterday to Crown Princess Frederika.

Greece's King, George II, is childless and his brother, Prince Paul, to whom the son was born, is next in line of succession.

Prince Paul married Princess Frederika Luise, of the German House of Brunswick, on Jan. 9, 1938.

His First Dollar

AUSTIN, Minn. (AP)—C. M. Price has the first dollar he ever made, but there were lots of times he wanted to spend it.

Head of an electric company, Mr. Price earned the dollar 54 years ago in Chicago.

"There were times when I was broke and hungry, but I always clung to that first dollar," he said.

'Fifth Column' Roundup Nets 700 in Egypt

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 3 (AP)—Seven hundred "fifth column" suspects, seized in a week-end roundup, were sent today to internment camps in Upper and Lower Egypt.

Approximately 600 of the suspects were seized in Cairo and the remainder in Alexandria. All were held under strong guard to await trial before military tribunals.

Premier Aly Maher Pasha, meanwhile, said the government is studying new measures to assure the Nation's internal security in view of the tense situation in the Mediterranean.

Troops Stand Guard

Fully equipped soldiers with fixed bayonets stood guard over telegraph and telephone systems. Heavy guards also were posted at railway stations, bridges, and strategic points along highways and canals.

Police armed with rifles patrolled the streets.

Authorities prepared to requisition trains and other transport facilities to remove children and aged persons from Alexandria if Egypt is attacked.

The newspaper La Bourse Egyptienne said that nearly 1,000 persons had been taken into custody since police started a roundup of undesirables May 31.

Foreigners Must Report

Among them were 11 men held as suspected accomplices in the assassination of Sheik Abdel Raouf Abdel Zaher, member of Parliament who was fatally shot from ambush May 25.

A new law required foreigners to appear personally at police stations to prove their identity.

Special police in Alexandria were assigned to keep watch for any attempted invasion by parachute troops.

Lithuania Pledges Full Investigation Of Kidnap Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania, June 3 — The Lithuanian Government has sent a temperate reply to the stern warning of Soviet Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff in regard to the alleged kidnaping of Soviet officers at Lithuanian military bases.

Mr. Molotoff had intimated that the Russian Government suspected the Lithuanian authorities of attempting to protect the accused abductors and he warned that Moscow would take action unless the kidnapings stopped.

The Lithuanian reply stated that the Government was determined to take action to investigate the charges thoroughly and to find the guilty persons. It has designated two of the country's leading jurists to investigate the matter and it hopes that it will have the Soviet Government's assistance in tracking down the culprits, who will be punished with fullest severity, the reply said.

The Lithuanian Government voices its concern that nothing should impair the good relations between Kaunas and Moscow so long as Soviet troops remain on Lithuanian soil under treaty agreement.

Oil Proration and Flag Salute Sustained by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP) — The Supreme Court in one of several decisions made today sustained an Aug. 29, 1938, order by the Texas Railroad Commission—as applied to the Rowan & Nichols Oil Co.—prorating the production of oil in the East Texas field. This was regarded as a test case.

Justice Frankfurter delivered the decision that reversed a ruling by the Fifth Federal Circuit Court enjoining enforcement of the order against this company.

It was a 6 to 3 decision. Justice Roberts wrote a dissenting opinion, in which Chief Justice Hughes and Justice McReynolds concurred.

Justice Frankfurter said that "if the history of proration is any guide, the present order is but one more item in a continuous series of adjustments."

"It is not for the Federal Courts," he said, "to supplant the Commission's judgment even in the face of convincing proof that a different result would have been better."

Texas contended the proration was necessary to conserve the oil supply in the rich East Texas field. A formula was worked out to determine how much each company could produce.

The Rowan & Nichols Co. contended that the formula discriminated against it and resulted in an unconstitutional "confiscation" of its property.

Right of School Boards

Justice Frankfurter delivered the 8 to 1 decision that sustained the flag salute requirement by the Minersville, Pa., School Board.

Justice Frankfurter said that "the wisdom of training children in patriotic impulses by those compulsions which necessarily pervade so much of the educational process is not for our independent judgment."

"The court room," he added, "is not the arena for debating issues of educational policy."

"It is not our province," Justice Frankfurter continued, "to choose among competing considerations in the subtle process of securing effective loyalty to the traditional ideals of democracy while respecting at the same time individual idiosyncracies among a people so diversified in racial origins and religious allegiances.

"So to hold would in effect make us the school board for the country. That authority has not been given to this court nor should we assume it."

Justice Stone delivered a lone dissent.

Among other actions, before adjourning until next October, the Court:

Agreed to pass on litigation involving constitutionality of the Wage-Hour law which fixes minimum pay and a maximum work week for employees. The Department of Justice sought a review of a decision holding the Act could not be applied to the production of goods not "directly connected" with interstate commerce. A Georgia lumber company challenged the law.

Denied an appeal by the American Medical Association, contesting a decision that it must stand trial on Justice Department charges of violating the Sherman Antitrust Law by activities against a group health association in the District of Columbia.

Agreed to review a case in which the Los Angeles Times was convicted of contempt of court for publishing editorials concerning two labor cases and a woman politician. The litigation involves the right of a newspaper to comment editorially on court cases prior to a final settlement.

Denied a petition by Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, World War draft dodger, seeking release from military prison on the ground that he never was "legally inducted into the army." The Federal Circuit Court at New York denied him a writ of habeas corpus.

Labor Board Case

Agreed to review a Circuit Court decision holding that the National Labor Board has authority, if an agreement has been reached, to require an employer to enter into a written collective bargaining contract with a labor organization. The litigation applied specifically to the H. J. Heinz Company of Pittsburgh.

Declined to consider a May 6 decision holding that the 1890 Sherman Antitrust Act bars "any combination which tampers with price structures." The opinion ruled that a group of oil companies had violated the legislation by conspiring to raise the price of gasoline sold in 10 Midwestern states.

Granted an appeal by Mikhail Nicholas Gorin, a Soviet citizen, and Hafis Salich, Russian-born naturalized American, contesting their conviction of violating the 1917 Espionage Act by obtaining information from United States Naval Intelligence files. Mr. Salich was employed by the Naval Intelligence at San Pedro, Calif. They sought an "authoritative construction" of the legislation outlawing spy activities in this country.

Refused to pass on a Circuit Court decision sustaining the constitutionality of the 1935 Federal Alcohol Administration Act regulating interstate trade in alcoholic beverages. The law was contested by Arrow Distilleries, Inc., of Peoria, Ill.

Sweden to Shift Children

STOCKHOLM, June 3 (AP) (via Radio)—New measures to protect the Swedish population against air raids, including removal of 65,000 children from Stockholm and other large Swedish cities, were announced yesterday.

The children will be removed between June 10 and 15.

These measures were taken as Premier Per Albin Hansson told the Congress of the Swedish Socialist Party that Sweden is not threatened by the war and that he believed no one has aggressive intentions against the only Scandinavian Nation thus far uninvaded.

All bridges, railway crossings, and industrial establishments in Sweden have been closely guarded for several weeks.

The Stockholm Central Railway Station may not be entered by foreigners without special permit.

STOCKHOLM, June 3 (AP)—An official Swedish communiqué said today that "a great many foreign planes touched the Swedish-Norwegian border in districts of northern Lapland Sunday," and that the Swedish neutrality patrol opened fire several times, forcing down two German planes. One plane was destroyed.

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Stavanger Ranks as One Of Norway's Leading Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Stavanger, Norwegian port now in German hands, is the southernmost of the leading ports of Norway on the North Sea, and nearest important city of Norway to the British coast. A fast modern bomber could reach the city from Aberdeen, Scotland, in slightly more than an hour's flight, according to a National Geographic Bulletin.

Geography has aided Stavanger in its commercial development. It faces an all year ice-free harbor just inside the southernmost of the deep indentations of the fjord-cut Norwegian coast. Shipping from cities to the north—Bergen, Trondheim and Narvik—to reach the commercial sea lanes of Europe, must navigate tortuous fjords for many miles and then weave its way through a fringe of coastal islands. The coast from Stavanger to the southern tip of Norway is even and practically without the island fringe.

A city of 45,000 inhabitants, Stavanger is well-known by ships of many ports of the world which annually enter the harbor.

Recently Stavanger was thrust into the spotlight when a group of Norwegians visited the United States to promote a U. S.-Norway air route. Sola Airport, at Stavanger, one of the most modern in northern Europe, was to be the Norwegian terminus of the proposed route.

Railways and highways radiating from the city add to Stavanger's standing, commercially and strategically. A railway links it with Flekkefjord to the south, crossing Jaeren, a wide, fertile plain which ranks with the richest agricultural regions in the kingdom. Another line, now under construction, will bring Oslo within a few hours' train ride.

Stavanger is the market place for the enormous catch of Norwegian fishing fleets.

Stavanger of American colonial days, a little cramped, still exists with its famous Gothic Cathedral dominating its narrow streets. Surrounding the old town is new Stavanger with its broader thoroughfares, modern homes and up-to-date shops.

Anglican Synod Asks Closer Watch On Liquor Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Stricter enforcement of Ontario's liquor laws was voted for unanimously by several hundred clerical and lay delegates to the eighty-eighth annual Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada, Toronto Diocese, held here recently.

A resolution was sent previously to the Ontario Government stating "that in view of the self-denial and conservatism that people should be using in their pleasures, especially at this time, there should be no more licenses granted for liquor outlets."

Another question which brought forth condemnation on the part of the Synod was, that of lotteries, and the members were warned by speakers to remain vigilant in their opposition to gambling in all its forms. Their attention was called to the attitude of the Ontario Government to commercialized gambling in a statement which referred to "the reported renewed efforts of the Government to indce Parliament to amend the criminal code so as to widen the scope for commercialized gambling.

6 Months Promised Off in Building Ships

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Two shipbuilders submitted proposals to the Navy May 31 to cut six months from the time now required to build destroyers.

The concerns, the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, and the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, Kearny, N. J., bidding on four 1,630-ton destroyers, offered to complete them in 18 months, whereas 24 months is the shortest construction time under present contracts.

Their proposals were in response to the Navy's efforts to speed shipbuilding to the utmost as a part of the current preparedness program.

The Bath Iron Works bid $5,387,000 on each of two destroyers, the first to be completed in 18 months and the second two months later. The concern asked $4,898,000 each if adjustments were made during construction for changes in cost of material and labor.

The Kearny Yard bid $5,700,000 on each of two destroyers to be completed also in 18 and 20 months, respectively, with an alternate bid of $5,277,000 allowing for adjustments.

Bids were asked in advance of final Congressional action on pending appropriations with a view of saving months in time of construction.

The four destroyers were included in the Navy's original shipbuilding program of 24 ships for the next fiscal year, which subsequently was expanded. Four other destroyers are expected to be assigned to navy yards.

Douglas Air Crash Faces Triple Probe

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Careful inquiries were pushed by three agencies into the crash and burning June 1 of a nine-ton transport built for the United States Navy on its first test flight.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority, the Navy, and Douglas Aircraft Copmany which built the $125,000 twin-engined ship of new high-wing design, were silent as to the possibility of sabotage pending reports of their experts.

The craft plunged into a flower bed at high speed shortly after its takeoff, killing four Douglas employees. The ship, with a 60-foot fuselage and 78-foot wingspread, designed to fly at a speed approaching 250 miles an hour, was to have been sent to the Anacostia Naval Depot at Washington.

Reynaud Grateful

PARIS, June 3 (AP)—Premier Paul Reynaud, speaking to the United States in "the work of the Red Cross in the war," said France in these distressing times "is especially appreciative of the gestures of those who have remained her faithful friends and have been in a position to help her."

Of these, he said, the Red Cross has been among the foremost.

"With its inexhaustible generosity it has been the admirable spokesman of the big-hearted Nation which has always set a great example," the Premier said, adding that he spoke in the name of Belgians, Dutch, British and others as well.

"I know the Red Cross is getting ready for action," he continued.

France, he said, is already setting up its organization for aiding the Red Cross in the distribution of aid to refugees.

"Thus at the very time when brutal forces pursue its action . . the American Red Cross and its French protege are affirming the victorious power of righteous humanity."

Confers Awards

© G. Maillard Kesslere

Mrs. Joseph E. Goodbar

President of the National Federation of Press Women, Inc., who at the Federation's recent convention in Kansas City, Mo., conferred three radio certificates of merit for outstanding programs of interest to women. Recipients were Helen J. Sioussat of Columbia Broadcasting System, and the United States Office of Education, and the Women's Activities Division of the National Broadcasting Company.

Germans Advertising For Air Volunteers

BERLIN, June 3 (AP)—Morning newspapers today published an appeal to "adventuresome, energetic German youth" to volunteer for training as air force officers.

[The British Broadcasting Corporation, in a radiocast picked up in New York by the National Broadcasting Company, declared an appeal it had heard over the German radio was indicative that the German air force had suffered heavy losses.

According to the B. B. C., the German radio was asking German youth to join the air force as pilots, radio operators and gunners.]

U. S. Governors Vary on Policy Of Guard Call

DULUTH, Minn., June 3 (AP)—A score of United States Governors got down to business today and began swapping notes on their official problems as the National Governors' Conference went into business sessions.

In the background loomed a potential contest over the matter of indorsing President Roosevelt's bid for authority to mobilize the National Guard.

Governors were widely split on the matter, several insisting that the mobilization system be left as it is now—with Congress and the respective Governors having a voice in the matter—and several others declaring current world affairs made it imperative to give the President the power he seeks.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, host to the Conference, opened today's activities with an address of welcome, after which Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio led off with a talk on public services of the State in which he said that I conceive it to be your duty and mine to diligently strive to prevent a Federal, centralized, powerful government from completely wiping out the sovereignty of the state of the Union."

As an answer to the problem, he proposed revision of state governmental methods along businesslike lines, elimination of excess boards and bureaus and streamlining of tax collection processes.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, reviewing the history of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of labor disputes, told the Conference that the matter of labor and industry "getting along with each other" was of top importance in relieving the unemployment problem.

The Conference continued with a discussion of the relief problem, led by Governors Charles Sprague, Oregon; Herbert R. O'Connor, Maryland, and Eurith Drivers, Georgia, this afternoon.

On the question of state domination of the relief program, Governor O'Connor proposed a middle-of-the-road policy.

"The Federal Government is in a position to lay down broad principles of national policy, and to study effective methods of carrying these into effect; but it should not be necessary for it to administer the programs directly, at the expense of state and local initiative and responsibility," he said in his prepared speech.

"Too much centralization in the Federal Government will not only upset the balance of Federal-State relations, but it will throw such additional burdens upon the Federal Government as to interfere seriously with the performance of strictly Federal functions, such as national defense, for example."

Hollywood Revising Decision On Issue of Propaganda Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Under what it considers the fast-fading neutrality of the American public, Hollywood is beginning to revise its earlier decision not to make out-and-out propaganda pictures, or pictures likely to arouse controversy.

According to Collier Young, story editor for RKO-Radio Pictures, some sort of excitement must be put into pictures in self-defense, if they are to compete with the excitement being fed the public by the press and radio in the shape of war news; and Mr. Young's opinions seem to be those of the story chiefs in the other studios.

It is only two weeks since RKO's titular head, George Schaeffer, handed down a decision that this studio would not make any pictures dealing with or bearing on the war. This position seems now to have been reversed, and the studio story department is looking for stories that can be made without fear of embarrassment to the State Department in Washington. But, as far as possible, the pictures will completely favor the Allied cause in the war.

This does not mean that there will not be the usual number of Hollywood pictures in the future dealing with such themes as the now prevailing one which tells of a young woman going alone to New York and finding there whatever life holds of battle or success.

This theme is dominantly struck in Christoper Morley's story of a "white collar" girl, "Kitty Foyle," but it is to be found in dozens of other stories now either in preparation or before the cameras. Mr. Morley's story has received a good deal of favorable publicity; and it is still high in the best seller list for the year among novels; but M. G. M., Fox, Warners, and Paramount all are bolstering their programs with similar tales.

"This is because the story of a girl in a big city is still the best adapted to quick audience identification," says Mr. Young.

By this is meant that audiences will more quickly identify themselves with a Miss Lonely Heart in the big city than they will with practically any other sort of theme. Sometimes, for variation, it is the story of a young man in the big city, or the story of both a young man and a young girl; but the formula doesn't differ very much. Those who remember Miss Linda Darnell in "Hotel for Women" have a good example at hand. But the gamut of these stories may be extended to include many French pictures, especially those of René Clair, and the most recent ones of Danielle Darrieux; and even the Chaplin pictures are not exempt.

There is, of course, some danger to be faced in any departure from this success formula; and this may well act as a brake upon any wholesale manufacture of war films. Mr. Chaplin was recently reported by one of the trade papers here as being in something of a dilemma about the release of his pictures.

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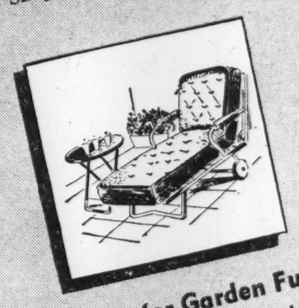

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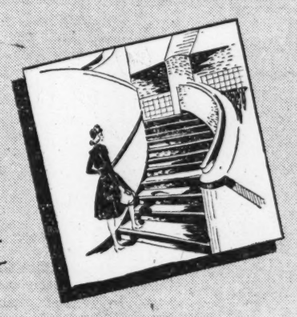

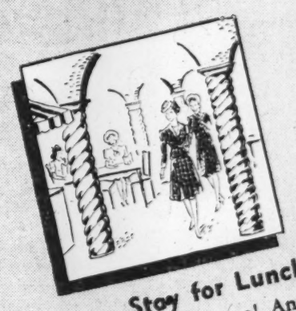

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'This Precious Stone Set in the Silver Sea—This Blessed Plot—This England'

War Seems Far Removed From This Peaceful Hamlet

Half-forgotten in the turmoil of war is this quieter, happier England. The twisting streets, quaint homes and bridge, and quiet woods of Castle Combe in Wiltshire recall more peaceful times.

All This Is England, Too

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE-IN-ENGLAND — There is a place much publicized today. They call it "Somewhere-in-England." Those who read their newspapers must know it well, for writers in every part of the world have been there to write important messages. It is the place where thousands of soldiers are trained, where ships empty their holds of precious cargo, where great secret factories disgorge their war products, where battleships ride, waiting, at their anchors. It is the England the whole world reads about.

But there is another "Somewhere-in-England," which knows nothing nowadays of the urgent business of the newspaper correspondent, which does not figure in the news. Yet, waking from the darkness of the winter, it is real just the same. And it is not insignificant just because it has not been written about.

This is the England of sleepy hollowed hamlets, of thatched farmsteads, of narrow twisting streets and open cottage doors, of quiet woods, of Saturday afternoon cricket, of sheep and cows and horses and rolling farmlands.

It Has Changed

Of course it has changed, this half-forgotten yet so well-remembered England. The war scorns to notice it, but it knows the war. The Squire is now District Air Raid Warden, wearing blue mechanic's overalls tucked into gum boots, and sporting a tin hat. He does not spend very much time in his big house nowadays; he is most often to be found in a shed in the local builder's yard, which is his war headquarters, and where he waits for telephone calls which never come.

George, from the farm at the corner of the road, has left the village. He's in the army now, having been called up only a month or so ago.

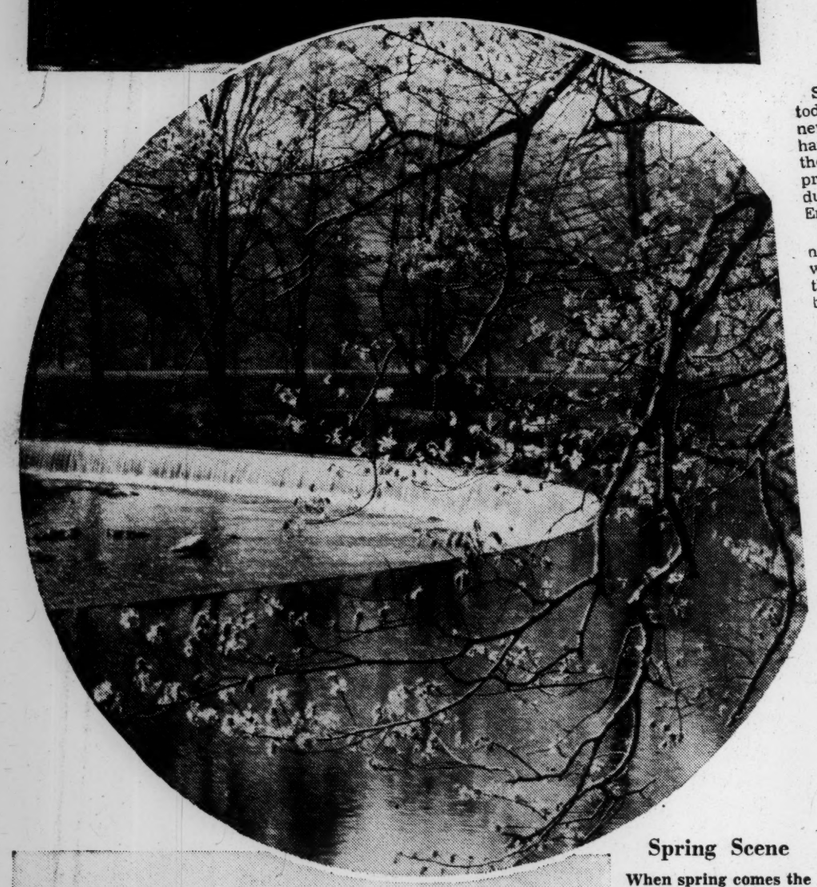
There are others like George too. But there are also some new residents. Young Fred, for instance. Young Fred it was who asked a farm hand why he had filled a field with cabbages and who on receiving a reply "That's where we get them from," answered "My, we get ours from the green-grocer." Fred, you see, is an "evacuee" and for him at any rate the countryside is news.

Cricket on the Green

Down on the village green the cricket team is still putting up a bold display. Things are of course a bit difficult. The Major (retired), a dashing batsman, has recently gone off to be a Lieutenant (active), and the cricketers feel his loss severely. However, between the very young and the not-so-very-young (emerged from a cricket retirement) they manage to put up a good show. And have a lot of fun.

Then, too, the airplane has come to the village. Not right into the village, but at least into its range of vision and its store of knowledge. There are always airplanes overhead these days, and with the assistance of Bert, who used to be in close touch with somebody who lived near an airport back in '23, the village is very expert. So expert, indeed, that it knows all about fantastic sky monsters with the most incredible apparatus for doing impossible things long before those know-alls in the town have even dreamed of them.

Yes, there have been many changes "Somewhere-in-England." And there will be many more before its placid existence comes back into the news once more. But it is perhaps worth remembering now that behind the other England everyone knows so well today, there is this England too and all the changes that have come already and all the changes that are yet to come will not alter it. Because of this, it has its own importance, even now. For it is in the thoughts of many who in strange places far away sing, always heartily and sometimes a little out of tune, "There'll always be an England."



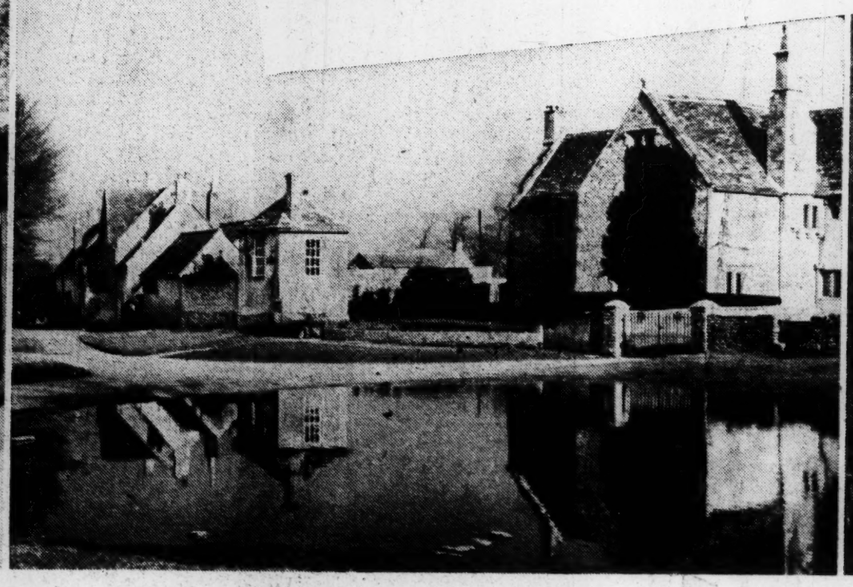
Spring Scene

When spring comes the thoughts of many return to well-remembered, happy scenes. And here is just a glimpse of an English spring beside the Horseshoe Falls near Llangollen in Wales.

E. W. Tattersall

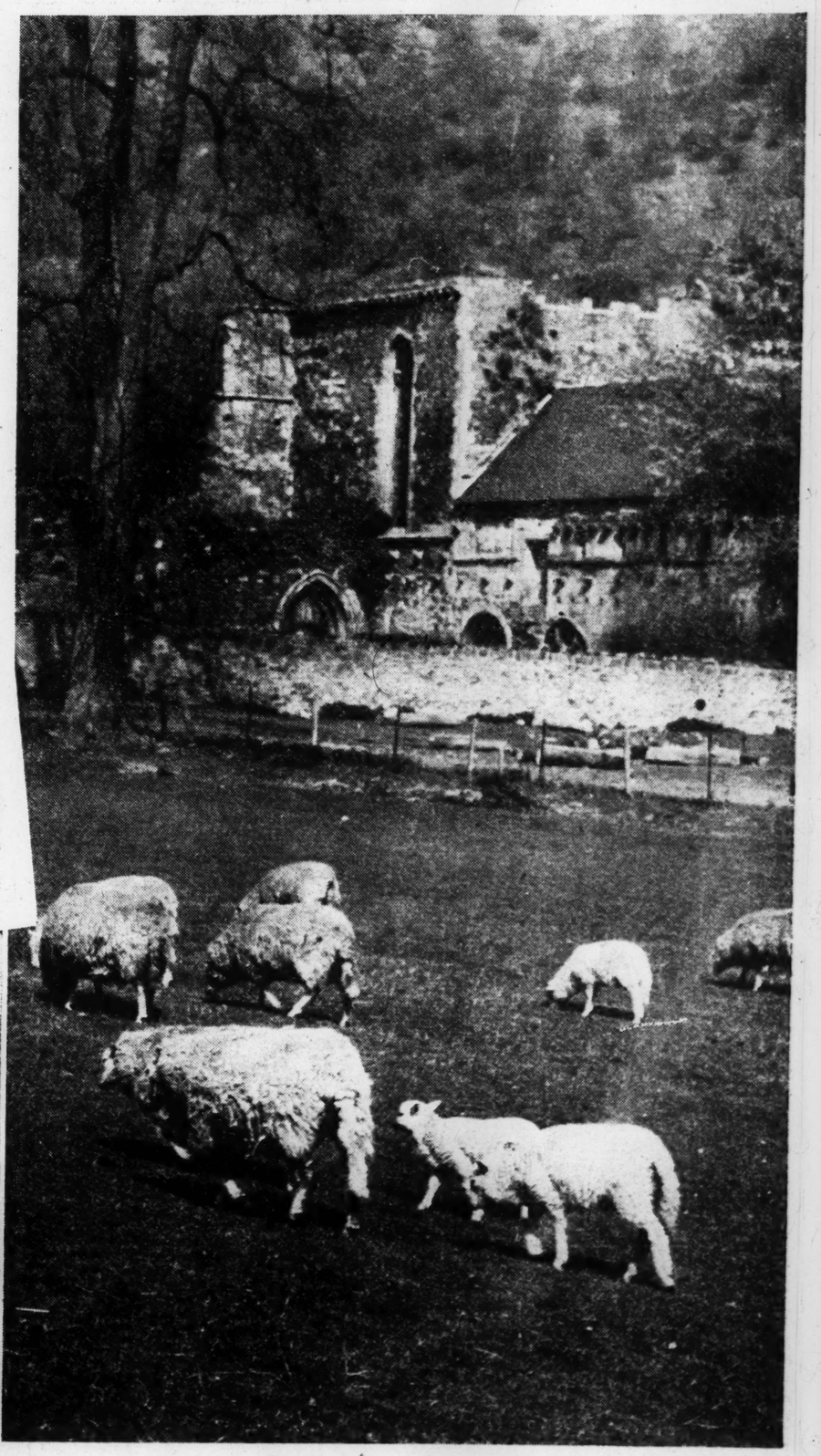
Main Street, English Version

Horses, not tanks, clatter through this village street.



Reflections On a Rural Scene

The Wiltshire village of Biddestone reflected in the pond



Another Glimpse of Spring

Sheep grazing at Valle Crucis Abbey in North Wales.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Tim Cassidy's Ride

By Patricia Lynch

Part One

Young Tim Cassidy was lacing up his boots when a blackbird began to sing in the apple tree outside his window. Tim at once forgot all about dressing while he listened to the song, then, very softly, he whistled with the bird—note for note.

"Will ye be comin' down this mornin' an' not be late for the school!" his mother called from the kitchen.

"Coming this minit!" Tim called back.

Then he counted his money to see if he had enough saved to buy a book on birds, for he had seen one on a stall at the Fair only last Monday when he went in with his father to buy a new calf.

Tim finished dressing and rushed out to the pump. The water was cold and his teeth were chattering as he rubbed himself dry with a big rough towel which was bleaching on the hedge.

As he turned to go into the cabin, a cart came down the boreen, and Tim leaned over the gate to see who was driving. It was only Pat Nolan going for a load of turf, but he was quite willing to stop and chat with Tim.

"Mebbe you'll be coming back in time to give me a lift to school?" suggested Tim.

Off to School

He loved sitting up beside Pat, the old grey horse jogging along in front and the brown sods of turf piled behind. Pat Nolan knew all the songs and stories of the countryside and Tim was a great listener, but this morning Pat shook his head.

"Ye'd be late for school, lad!" he said. "Another day."

"You're a very bold boy!" his mother scolded. "Drink up this hot drink an' take this cut of soda bread in yer hand. Run now or the school door will be shut."

Off went Tim. He jumped over the low stone wall to save time and sent a flock of geese who came waddling up the boreen scattering and hissing.

"I'll just manage it!" thought Tim.

The strap of his satchel caught on the jutting branch of a withered thorn bush. He stopped to free it, when he saw a party of tinkers coming along the main road.

The tinkers' cart was drawn by a big, rough-coated horse which trotted easily although it pulled a heavy load. Two men, dark-skinned and with battered felt hats, sat on the driver's seat and at the back was a woman with a baby in her arms.

Tied in a string to the cart were three horses. Their coats were smooth and glossy, and Tim, who loved horses, wished he were a tinker.

"They can ride over the country all day," he thought, "and live out of doors, even in winter."

He hoped they would stop and ask him the way, so that he would have an excuse to talk to them. But they went by in silence, looking surly and unfriendly. Even the horses trotting after the battered cart took no notice when Tim whistled and cracked his fingers.

"Wish that brown beauty was mine!" he thought, looking after the tinkers.

Catching the Horse

But, as the cart swung round the corner, the rope fastening the brown horse came untied. It threw up its head and, turning round, galloped back the way it had come, the rope trailing in the dust of the road.

Tim ran forward and grabbed at the rope as the horse swept by. His fingers just touched it, then he was left staring as the quick hoofs scattered stones and grit.

Flinging his satchel on the ground, Tim set off in pursuit. He would soon have lost sight of the horse, but that the road twisted and curved, while Tim cut across the bog, through the woods, over one bridge and back by another.

At last he came out on the road ahead of the runaway and, waiting quietly until it came up, managed to grab the rope.

"Easy, Brown-coat, easy now!" he said. "You owe me a ride for this."

Tim's father didn't own a horse. For all that, Tim had never known a horse he couldn't ride.

Up he scrambled on the horse's back and off they went, Tim feeling very proud and happy.

They passed a cabin where a man, leaning over a half-door, looked up in surprise, shading his eyes to get a better view.

"I don't know that man and I've never been on this road before," thought Tim.

Where could he be? The school bell had ceased ringing. There was no use in thinking of school for he would have to follow the tinkers and give them back their horse.

(To be concluded next Monday.)

DOWN SHE WENT, ONE STEP AT A TIME - DOWN, DOWN!

Jack O' Lantern for Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter One

Mother and Aunt Katy had gone to the Ladies' Aid Meeting at Mrs. Brown's and Judy Jo was to take care of Cousin Tad all by herself. As they left, Aunt Katy had said, "Tad must sleep all the afternoon, Judy Jo—he always does. When he wakes up, you may take him over to Susan's."

"Oh, I'd love to, Aunt Katy," said Judy Jo. (Susan Bliss, Judy Jo's very dearest friend, lived in the next house.)

So Judy Jo kept still as a mouse, for Tad must have his nap.

"Mum, Taddy up! Mum-mum, Taddy up!"

Judy Jo listened—oh dear! Tad wasn't going to sleep. What should she do!

No Sleep Today

"Mum-mum, Taddy up!" It was a shout, now, and soon, a howl!

Judy Jo ran upstairs and opened the door. "Ju-Jo, up!"

Tad stopped crying, held up his little arms, and laughed.

"You know you should go to sleep," said Judy Jo.

"Up!" shouted Tad. It was plain he wasn't sleepy.

"Well, maybe I oughtn't." Judy Jo lifted him out of the crib (her old crib, brought down from the attic), and stood him on the floor. She put on his little wool dress, and buttoned boots.

Oh, she must carry him down stairs! "Hold on tight," she said, "my, you're heavy! And I don't know what Aunt Katy'll say!"

Down she went, one step at a time—down, down! There they were!

"We might as well go over to Susan's now," said Judy Jo. She put on Tad's warm coat with the big brass buttons, and his woolly cap. For although the October sun was warm, the air was, as old Mr. Sweet said, "a mite fallish."

There, at the back door was the little old cart! Judy Jo had brought it down from the barn chamber several days ago, and dusted it carefully. For Aunt Katy had promised her she might take Tad to ride.

Off to Gran'pa's

"I'll take him now!" she said to herself. "For they're going home Monday—that's day after tomorrow so there's not much time left! Susan 'n' I'll take him down to Gran'pa's, and get my Jack o' lantern!"

So she tied Tad safely in the seat of the old cart (the sea-going-hack, Grandpa called it, though why, Judy Jo couldn't imagine, for it wasn't a hack, and it had never been to sea). "We'll go to ride, Tad," she said.

"Wide!" shouted Tad.

And off they went, down the road to Susan's.

Tad crowed and shouted with delight.

Scuff, scuff went Judy Jo's Saturday boots through the yellow leaves.

"It's fun taking care of a baby!" she sang.

"It's fun!

"It's fun!"

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

Mr. Prickles Takes A Long Nap

It was autumn. The trees had changed from green to yellow and bronze, and the fallen leaves had made a thick brown carpet for the woods. The birds were silent, for they knew that summer had gone.

Mr. Prickles, the hedgehog, realized, too, that the days were growing shorter and that winter was not far off. He disliked winter. It was so dull having to spend all those months asleep!

As the days became colder he began to feel very hungry, so one evening he set off in search of food.

"I must make the most of what I can find. There will be no meals when I'm asleep," said Mr. Prickles.

So he wandered through the wood, hoping to come across some birds' eggs but, of course, there were no eggs in the autumn, so he had to content himself with insects. He made an extra large meal that night, and the next, and the next, and soon became very round and very fat.

"Now I must find some sleeping quarters," Mr. Prickles thought, as he tumbled about among the crisp, dry leaves. He didn't mind tumbling about, in fact he rather enjoyed it, for he knew that the leaves which collected on his prickles would make a warm covering against the frost and snow.

"I shall have a very thick coat this winter," chuckled Mr. Prickles.

On the edge of the wood was the old, disused hole of a rabbit, and here he intended to make his winter home.

"I must fill it with dry leaves and dry grass," he thought.

So he filled the hole with dry leaves and grass and crept inside. It was very warm and very comfortable, and he curled round and went to sleep.

He slept for quite a long time, but when he awoke he felt so sleepy that he went straight off to sleep again and knew nothing more till the following spring, when the sun peeped into the hole and called out, "Good morning, Mr. Prickles!"

Cuckoo Clock

I love to hear the Cuckoo clock
That hangs upon the wall
In Mrs. Murray's cottage,
When we go there to call.

Just when I think it won't come out,
I hear a buzz, and then
It pops out of its door and calls,
"Cuckoo" to me again!

CLARA BELL THURSTON

Garden Sticks Are Useful

By A. Neely Hall

It is fun to make stick garden markers. And it is easy. Mother will think them very nice, indeed, to mark her rows of seeds. Daddy will say that you have done a good piece of work. And friends who come to see the garden will admire them. I am sure that you will like them, too.

The simplest marker is a straight stick with the name of the flower on one side. You may cut the stick from a grocery box board. Wood from an orange box is good. The stick should be about one inch wide and ten inches long. The picture shows how to slant the edges of the lower end to make the stick pointed, so it can be driven into the ground easily.

Mark out the stick upon a box board with a pencil and ruler. Then cut it with one of the small saws known as a coping-saw. This inexpensive saw is a good one for a beginner. When you have sawed out the stick, smooth the edges with sandpaper.

Paint the garden stick with outside white paint. Add black to the top and paint a black band around the sides, three inches below the top. Write or letter the flower name on the stick with an indelible pencil.

The other garden markers shown in the picture have a flower or vegetable picture upon them. The daisy stick is of the same size as the plain stick, except at the top, which is larger and sawed round.

Place a drinking glass upon a board and mark around its rim with a pencil, to draw the round top. Saw out the stick and smooth its edges. Paint the stick white. Cut the picture of a daisy from a seed packet or a seed catalogue. The picture should be printed in colors.

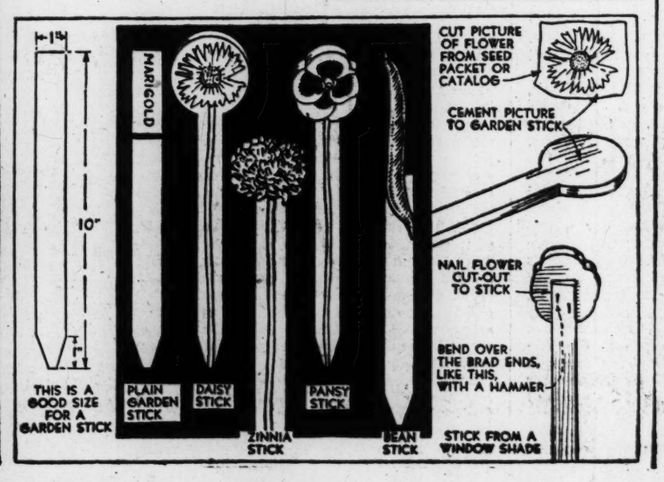
Buy a tube of waterproof glue and fasten the picture to the round end of the stick. Draw the daisy stem upon the stick and paint it green. A coat of varnish will protect the flower picture from rain.

The zinnia stick requires a little more work than the daisy stick. A picture of the flower is pasted to the stick. Then the wood is sawed to the shape of the petals. You will find the sawing easy to do.

The pansy stick is made differently. The picture of a pansy is glued to a board and sawed out. Then the sawed-out pansy block is nailed to the end of a stick, as shown in the picture. The small nails, or brads, must be long enough to drive through and bend over, as shown. The stick shown is from a wornout window shade. Such a stick is easy to obtain.

The bean stick is another cut-out marker. Glue the picture of a bean to a stick, saw out the upper end of it and paint the stick white below the bean.

With a supply of seed packets and seed catalogues to select from, you will be able to make many kinds of attractive garden markers.


1-1¼
10"
MARIGOLD
PLAIN GARDEN STICK
DAISY STICK
ZINNIA STICK
PANSY STICK
BEAN STICK
THIS IS A GOOD SIZE FOR A GARDEN STICK
CUT PICTURE OF FLOWER FROM SEED PACKET OR CATALOG
CEMENT PICTURE TO GARDEN STICK
NAIL FLOWER CUT-OUT TO STICK
BEND OVER THE BRAD ENDS, LIKE THIS, WITH A HAMMER
STICK FROM A WINDOW SHADE

The Donkey With Silver Shoes

Danny Donkey's little feet went tip trot, tip trot along the road, as he ran in front of a small green cart full of vegetables. He could hear his master singing as they went, and his little feet beat time to the song:

Carrots, turnips,
Nice new beans!
Onions, parsnips,
Fine fresh greens!

His master hardly held the reins, for Danny knew just where to stop, and never made a mistake with the houses.

This morning Danny was feeling very excited because Henrietta Hen, who slept in the straw in his stable, had told him he would get three presents before the day was out.

His little feet tip-trotted up to the first house quite gaily, and his master jumped down to sell potatoes to the jolly fat cook who came out.

"Good morning, Mr. Peas-and-beans!" she called. "Good morning, Danny! See what you can find in my pocket!" and she patted his long ears.

Danny pushed his grey nose into her big apron-pocket, and then, crunch-munch, crunch-munch, went his teeth on a sugar lump.

"That's my first present," he thought happily, and flapped his long ears to say thank you to the cook.

He tip-trotted quickly along to the next house because the little girl who lived there was a good friend of his.

"Hullo, Danny!" she said. "Look what I've got for you! I took it off my cake yesterday," and she tied a dear little bell on to his harness.

"That's my second present," he thought. "I wonder what the third will be?"

Suddenly his master pulled the reins, and Danny stopped at once. He was very surprised, because he didn't know this building at all.

A big, smiling man came out of a large door that stood open.

"Good day," said Danny's master. "This is my donkey, Danny. He needs shoes."

"Come along, Danny," laughed the big man. "Show me your feet!"

Danny was puzzled, but he lifted his feet one after the other, and watched while the big man pulled and measured and banged at something inside the building, and made four bright, shiny, new shoes just the right size for a donkey.

Danny felt more and more excited! The shoes shone just like silver in the sunshine, and he could hardly wait until they were put on.

"How do they feel, Danny?" asked his master.

Danny put his feet down carefully. Ting, ting, went the new shoes on the roadway.

"It isn't every donkey who has silver shoes," laughed the blacksmith.

Danny was so pleased that he didn't know what to do. While his master was paying the smith, he said to himself,

"There's nothing nicer I could choose
Than four new shiny silver shoes."

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

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The Home Forum

Jane Mary

WHEN JANE MARY said: "We need a car," we didn't know her well. She had but recently married a friend of ours. We realized that they were planning to count carefully the incoming pennies and live prudently on a scholar's shoe-string, so we felt that this need might be permanent. We were surprised, I remember, when, quite soon, she and her husband drove up to our house in a neat and freshly painted roadster, not a new model, nor, on the other hand, a conspicuously decrepit one.

"We bought it in Maine for twenty-five dollars," Jane Mary said. "It runs beautifully, and now, when we go swimming, you won't have to pack us into your automobile."

We know now that Jane Mary is a woman of action. With her as with a magician, drawing strings of colored flags and a vase of red carnations from a beaver hat, it is no sooner said than done.

* * *

We, as a family, move slowly. Our purchases, trips, and domestic ventures are entered into with cogitation, conversation, and procrastination. In September, one of us may say: "I saw a gadget to-day for washing dishes. You hitch a sprinkler hose on the faucet, run it over the dishes and they are clean with no scrubbing." "Fine," another of us says. Later, when the subject of a faucet sprinkler rises again from the suds in the dish-pan, we say: "We *must* get one." Perhaps, by spring, we have acquired the dish-washer, or the Cape Cod lighter or an electric sewing-machine, as the case may be. Or, again, the idea wastes away and the fuse of our interest is never lighted.

It is different with Jane Mary. When she said: "We are going to eat our meals on the porch this summer," it meant something. The next time we dropped in on her and her husband, they were lingering over a late luncheon, sitting in shining metal porch chairs at a red-legged cozy table on the side veranda. Jane Mary gleefully explained that she saw the advertisement of a sale of porch furniture in the New York Times and ordered chairs and a table immediately.

She told us she was going to fill cheese boxes with earth and plant morning-glory seeds in them, so that vines growing up on strings would seclude and shade this outside dining. She had already asked the grocery boy at the cheese counter to save the wooden boxes.

* * *

I knew that there would be no difficulty there, because Jane Mary has a way with food sellers. In the large market where I have been trading for years, the men in the various departments don't know my name nor I theirs. They are polite and considerate and our business relations are pleasant and satisfactory. But, when I market with Jane Mary at the same store, picking out a head of lettuce or a cut of beef becomes a social event. She knows Jim at the bread counter, Mr. Smith at the meats, and how many children they have. Mr. Higgins at the Dairy Products booth always talks to Jane Mary about Germany. She has told him about the butter and cheeses she used to buy in Düsseldorf, when she lived there for two years. The fruit man knows all about the grapes she picked and ate in Greece. (We are sure that Jane Mary said, one day some years ago: "I want to live in Europe," and that within a week she was on a boat sailing east.)

This darling of the market knows not only the clerks. When she helped open a thrift shop to aid refugees in our city last year, the manager donated, at her suggestion, an imposing glass-fronted counter.

* * *

So the cheese boxes would be nothing. We knew the morning glories were as much a certainty as if, already, they were closing their blue petals to the afternoon light. What we did not know was that our own gardening was to begin before we were even quite sure that we wanted flowers this summer. We said: "If we have a garden this year, we'll have to buy some new top-soil." Just a casual observation.

The next morning Jane Mary's roadster was at our door. "We're going to Fresh Pond to get some loam. You said you needed some, so come along!"

Now, a week later, our garden is well started. In a bed of limed, fertilized top-soil, seeds are germinating, if not by their own power, by influence of Jane Mary's energy which has whirled us, man, woman, and children into a week of strenuous digging, planting, sowing. We may expostulate feebly, but really we are delighted, and surprised a bit, when we look out of the window at our trim planted beds.

* * *

It is that way with other things. Picnics, vaguely suggested, become actualities before we have time to cancel previous engagements. We don't know how it happens; but one minute we are at home, busy and industrious, and the next sitting blithely on a hill-top broiling a steak.

If you mention that you would like to sell a Franklin stove, Jane Mary has an interested purchaser at your door before you can say Franklin stove. If you want to summer in Maine, she has exactly the cottage you want and will negotiate for you, if you like.

It isn't that Jane Mary pushes us unwillingly into things, or exerts any troublesome force or persuasion. Her exuberance, zest for fun and action, her optimism, are contagious. Yesterday, she came in to call, looking sun-burned and bright-eyed. She and her husband had just come back from a trip through the Berkshires and a short stay at Williamstown. "The car ran beautifully. I put new seat covers on before we went and made new side-pockets out of black oil-cloth—so Ned's friends in Williamstown would think that he had married an heiress—" She chatted on through my laughter. "The country was beautiful, bursting into green. We saw arbutus growing and laurel, and stayed in an old brick farmhouse. We woke in the morning to the sound of a rushing brook. It was all wonderful."

I nearly said: "We'd like to take a trip up there. We have some friends—" But I stopped in time. I haven't finished my spring cleaning, the children are in school, and my husband has to teach for several weeks yet. It would be no sooner said than done, and we couldn't possibly start on a trip to Williamstown tomorrow.

C. C. R.

"The Naked Meaning of To Be, in Clear Sufficiency of Now"

Explicitly, the winter tree
Utters the unambiguous bough,
The naked meaning of to be,
In clear sufficiency of now.

Where syllables emerge and shine
In hard integrity and lean,
The measured shaping holds the line
To sureness of the thing they mean—

And mind, grown hungry for the sure,
Looks out and loves and makes its own
The unmistakable, the pure,
The naked and the plainly known.

DAVID MORTON

By Courtesy of the Albany Institute of History and Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EARLY AMERICAN SILVER BOWL

THE EARLY AMERICAN settlers favored the art of the silversmith. An investment in articles made of the precious metal could always be recovered. Here is a beautiful piece from the collection of silver of the settlers of New York, now in the Albany Institute of History and Art. It was executed by Henricus Boelen, a New York silversmith (1684-1755).

June Afternoon

All afternoon
the wind foams in the daisies
and mulberries fall blackly to the grass.

No sound but killdeer's plaint
and over the hill the faint
harsh cries of crows,

no sound to tell where June goes
down the year—

but the wind in the daisies
and the wind in the grass.

Swiftly as overhead the hawk all afternoon
among the clouds drifts over country, town,
goes June—

fleet in time as on the wind is thistledown.

—AUGUST DERLETH, in *Voices*

World of Sand

Let this opalescent sand
Trickle slowly through your hand.
There are worlds of brown and gold
For inquisitiveness to hold.
Here are globes of colored glass
That will glitteringly pass
Through your fingers to retain
Patterns with the beach again.
Let this universe go by,
Blurring into sea and sky.
When, at last, the tide sweeps in
Sands will shift, new worlds begin!

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Right Living

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PRACTICE which forwards spiritual growth is frequently to pause and remember that the quality of one's thinking determines one's experience. Right thinking is expressed in right living, since thought directs action; and to admit only spiritual concepts ensures harmony in one's experience. Carnal beliefs beget the vagaries of the flesh; but spiritual ideas bring health, peace, joy, and abundance.

None knew better than did Christ Jesus how temporal and insubstantial are those material things for which mortals strive, the possession or lack of which occupy so dominant a position in human thinking. He knew how fruitless is the effort to gain peace except through spiritual living. Paul expressed well the teachings of the Master on this subject, when he wrote in his epistle to the Galatians (6:8), "He that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting."

Christian Scientists are striving for purity, for the expression of kindness in thought, word, and deed. Through the light which Christian Science throws on the Bible, the high goal of Christianity is seen as possible of attainment. This Science makes clear the illusive nature of matter and the all-inclusiveness of divine, infinite Mind, thus giving a definite rule by which one may order his experience aright.

No life could be more complete in the expression of Godlike qualities than was the Master's. He expressed compassion, gentleness, purity; he understood the scientific fact that man is the child of God and therefore cannot be sick; his knowledge of the perfection of God and the real man healed the sick and raised the dead.

Christian Science is revealing to all who study its teachings the true and scientific understanding of God and man, and this true understanding is demonstrable, ensuring right thinking and right living. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587), Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines God as "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." This is a scientific definition of God, and he who uses this understanding as a basis for his thought and action is able to meet the demands made upon him, to accomplish his daily tasks with joy and freedom, to love his neighbor as himself, and to be pure and free.

A student of Christian Science was one day called upon to do some unusually difficult work. She was grateful for the opportunity to serve, and undertook the task joyously. However, before the end of the day she became ill, apparently as the result of the unaccustomed exercise which the work entailed. She realized the fact that, while her thought was loving and humble, she had neglected an important duty—that of facing her day's work with the scientific knowledge that God's law is the law of freedom from so-called laws of matter, and that therefore she could not be penalized for doing right. The result of this awakening was immediate. She was freed from pain, and was able to finish the task with no discomfort and no ill effects.

God's law is the law of harmony. No task is more joyous, more abundantly rewarded, than the task of bringing human consciousness into constant relation to the law of God, the law of good. When one becomes conscious of the beneficent and all-inclusive action of divine Mind, he will realize his freedom from disease.

Burdens of human experience sometimes seem heavy and cumbersome. Fear, disaster, war, strife, and lack seem very real. But those who understand the true nature of God refuse to give error power by believing it to be real. We should cease giving error a semblance of reality by fearing it, discussing its appearance, or attaching it to persons or nations.

Good is demonstrated in our experience proportionably to our right thinking. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 210): "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them. It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full." When one is obeying this loving admonition with consecration and humility he is living rightly.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

A helyes élet

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A SZELLEMI fejlődéshez nagyban hozzájárul az a szokás, hogy gyakran megállunk és megemlékezünk arról, hogy mindennapi életünk minőségét a gondolkozásunknak minősége határozza meg. Helyes gondolkozás helyes életben van kifejezve, mert minden cselekvést gondolat irányít; és kizárólag szellemi fogalmaknak a beengedése a mindennapi élet harmóniáját biztosítja. A testi hiedelmek a hús szeszélyeit szűlik; míg szellemi eszmék egészséget, békét, örömet és bőséget hoznak.

Senki sem tudta jobban, mint Jézus Krisztus, hogy milyen ideiglenesek és lényegtelenek azok az anyagi dolgok, melyekért a halandók küzdenek, s melyeknek birtoklása vagy hiánya olyan fontos helyet foglal el az emberi gondolkozásban. Jézus tudta, hogy milyen meddő minden igyekezet, ami a békét nem szellemi élés útján akarja elérni. Pál apostol jól fejezte ki a Mesternek ezen tárgyra vonatkozó tanításait, mikor ezt írta a Galátzabeliekhez intézett levelében (6:8): „Mert a ki vet az ő testének, a testből arat veszedelmet; a ki pedig vet a Léleknek, a Lélekből arat örök életet."

A Krisztusi Tudósok szellemi tisztaság után törekednek, a jóságnak gondolatban, szóban és tettben való kifejezésére. A Krisztusi Tudománynak (Christian Science) a Biblia lapjaira vetett megvilágításában a keresztyénség magas célját elérhetőnek látjuk. Ez a tudomány megmagyarázza az anyagnak képzeletbeli voltát és az isteni, végtelen Elme mindent magába foglaló lényét, s így egy határozott szabályt ad, mellyel az ember mihdennapi életét helyesen rendezheti be.

Egy élet sem lehet tökéletesebb, ami az isteni tulajdonságok kifejezését illeti, mint a Mesteré. Jézus könyörületet, gyengédséget, tisztaságot fejezett ki; értette azt a tudományos tényt, hogy az ember Isten gyermeke, tehát nem lehet beteg; az Isten és a valódi ember tökéletességének tudásával meggyógyította a betegeket és feltámasztotta a halottakat.

A Krisztusi Tudomány feltárja mindazok előtt, akik tanulmányozzák, Isten és az ember mivoltának helyes, tudományos értelmét; és ez a helyes értelem bebizonyítható, helyes gondolkozást és helyes életet biztosítva be. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója az „Isten"-nek ezen definícióját adja (587-ik oldal): „A nagy Vagyok; a mindentudó, mindent látó, mindent cselekvő, minden-bölcs, minden-szerető és örökkévaló; Alapelv; Elme; Lélek; Szellem; Élet; Igazság; Szeretet; minden lényeg; értelem." Ez az Istennek tudományos meghatározása és aki ezt gondolkozása és cselekvése alapjául használja, képes lesz az élet követelményeinek eleget tenni, az által, hogy mindennapi kötelességeit örömmel és szabadon töltse be, hogy szomszédjait mint önmagát szeresse, s hogy szellemileg tiszta és szabad legyen.

A Krisztusi Tudomány egy tanulójának egyszer szokatlanúl nehéz munkát kellett végeznie. Hálás volt az alkalomért, hogy szolgálhasson és örömmel kezdett a munkába. De a délutáni órák alatt hirtelen rosszúl lett, valószínűleg a munkával járó szokatlan erőfeszítéstől. Ekkor eszébe jutott, hogy bár gondolkozása szeretetteljes és alázatos volt, megfelejtkezett egy fontos kötelességéről, tudniillik, hogy a napi munkájának annak tudományos tudatával nézzen elébe, hogy Isten törvénye az anyag úgy-nevezett törvényeitől való függetlenségnek a törvénye, s hogy azért, mert jót tett, nem szenvedhet büntetést. Ezen felébredésnek azonnal volt eredménye. A fájdalom eltűnt és képes volt munkáját gyengélkedés és káros következmények nélkül befejezni.

Isten törvénye a harmónia törvénye. Nincsen annál örömteljesebb, vagy gazdagabban jutalmazott feladat, mint az emberi öntudatnak az Isten törvényével, a jó törvényével való folytonos viszonylatba hozása. Mikor az ember felismeri az isteni Elme jótékony és mindent magába foglaló tevékenységét, akkor a betegségtől való mentességét is meg fogja valósíthatni.

Az emberi élet terhei néha nehéznek és terhesnek látszanak. A félelem, szerencsétlenség, háború, küzdelem és hiány nagyon valódinak tűnnek fel. De akik értik Istennek valódi természetét, azok nem fognak a tévedésnek hatalmat adni az által, hogy valódinak higyjék el. Ne ruházzuk fel a tévedést a valóság látszatával az által, hogy tőle féljünk, vagy hogy folytonosan megjelenésének formáiról beszéljünk, vagy hogy gondolatainkban személyekhez vagy nemzetekhez csatoljuk.

A jót mindennapi életünkben gondolkozásunknak jóságához mérten tudjuk bebizonyitani. "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (A Krisztus, Tudós, Első Temploma, és Különfélék) 210-ik oldalán Mrs. Eddy ezt mondja: „Szeretett Krisztusi Tudósok, tartsátok elméteket az Igazsággal és a Szeretettel annyira eltöltve, hogy bűn, betegség és halál ne léphessen beléjük. Világos dolog, hogy semmit sem lehet egy olyan elméhez hozzáadni, ami már meg van telve." Mikor ennek a szeretetteljes intelemhek rászenteltséggel és alázatossággal engedelmeskedünk, akkor helyesen élünk.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

It Was Early on a Monday in June

A COCK CROWS under my window. He says: "My Mistress Is Master: Here-e-e-e!" Two fields away his son and heir braces his claws against the half door and levels his head for the time-honoured reply: "So, She Is: Here-e-e-e!" and far across the valley from a hidden farm comes the distant comment: "So, She Is Everywherr-r-r-r!" There has been a faint squeaking of ivy leaves on wet glass window-panes all through the night, and now the glistening leaves shiver and spill little cascades of wet as I shove open wide the window, and a starling who had been sheltering under the eaves overhead starts out with a crash and a spatter of cold raindrops over my head as I lean out. It's a morning such as you only get on a little island, a morning in England in June.

A clear cool morning after rain. A white sky across which trails the wind-fretted silver of the blown rainstorms. No sun, only a clear whiteness in the East and blue shadows ghostly on the whitened grass. Below my window the slate roofs of the village turn every tint of grey and silver wetness to the sky. The long grasses are heavy with a load of wind-blown trembling crystal. The torn woolly cobwebs along the hedge are grey as pearl, and the rank green elder bushes that crowd between the houses hold up their thick "slices of bread" drenched with wet. The bird chorus flows on like a waterfall, over and under the quiet cooing of the wood-pigeons, while the cuckoo keeps gentle insistent time in the meadows. Through the bird song sounds the clear fluting of swiftly-running water. The hills are singing with the wet. Up above, hidden within the white mist, grey Cader Efron is singing to herself (like a quavering, sweet old woman's voice, heard singing within her cottage over the spinning).

Below, by the low bridge, the moss is purring and soaking down to the bog. There breaks out a quacking and a spluttering as Mrs. Postle's white ducks go splashing joyously across into the stream to gurgle and chuckle in the delicious, cold, juicy wet mud, and paddle over the scurrying sand. Simultaneously with their release comes the clank of a bucket and the complaining grunts of a pump; then the filling of a kettle (running up a little scale with a satisfying staccato click to put the lid on). The blue smoke of dry wood begins to curl out of chimney-pots, and door-mats are shaken vigorously and flung over the yard walls. The rattle of a dog-chain comes from a kennel, and cats, appearing from nowhere (as is the magic of cats) come out and blink disparagingly at the light, stretch like elastic, and then selecting the driest spots available (usually on the mats) place their four paws carefully, yawn, and sit down to wait for the milk.

As it's Monday and likely to be a wash day, quite a number of small chimneys above lean-to's or small out-houses are smoking up, too. These are the poor little off-hand chimneys that "only get a mouthful of smoke once a week." Several little black and white figures have come out of the cottages and had a look at the sky, and wherever two such little figures come out simultaneously, they drift together, by a curious capillary attraction, and together regard the sky enquiringly (and since rain before seven, fine before eleven is our safest prophecy) usually nod their heads and toddle in again, and two more blue boiler chimney smokes start up! As a sort of bravado, a few strong kitchen chairs appear in the open, and some white clothes lines, with their fork-nosed line props, are spearing defiance against the wind.—From "Here's England," by DOROTHY HARTLEY. (New York: Barrows Mussey.)

Southeast Corner of Europe

FROM the green Sudeten mountains and the immobile dark blue lakes of the Tatra peaks, over the melancholy Hungarian steppes, luscious Carpathian highland, fertile river valleys, and somber Balkan forests, down to the sunny Greek islands and the naked, majestic Dalmatian rocks which thrust out of the emerald Adriatic straight toward the sky—extend Central Europe and the Balkans. . . . The Hungarian steppes can be crossed by train in only half a day, but they awe the traveler with their endless evenness; the native peasant, in his unique humor which couples irony with affection, jokes, "I climbed on a melon to see the city of Kikinda." When, through the canyon of the foaming Bosnian river Vrbas, you emerge into a green valley enclosed by rocky mountains and behold in its center a hill crowned with the minareted city of Yaytze glittering in the sun, you feel that there is no world beyond. . . . The traveler may unexpectedly pass by an old Roman bath, or a Mohammedan mosque; admire the ruins of a Greek temple, or medieval frescoes on Byzantine churches. On the Adriatic coast he can still drive through Dalmatia along roads built by Napoleon's General Marmont to see in Split the walls of the palace of the Roman Emperor Diocletian, who was a Dalmatian by birth. Excavated ancient Macedonian theatres lie not far from aristocratic Venetian houses in Dubrovnik, and crumbling feudal castles still crouch like eagles on hilltops near modern city skyscrapers. The Danube, leaving behind magnificent Gothic cathedrals and Hapsburg royal residences, rolls by an imposing rock bearing the inscription of the Emperor Trajan. In some wild Bosnian mountain regions, chickens, cattle, and peasant women flee in panic before an automobile on the bumpy road, while only a few hundred miles north, in the city of Prague, stands one of the oldest universities in the world.

This corner of Europe has had a history more spectacular than that of any other part of the earth. It has been the meeting place and the no man's land between East and West; the bridge and the wall between continents, empires, religions, and civilizations. There was a time when a tiny patch of it was the only spot of light in Europe. The first European amphitheatres, public meeting-places, stadiums, gymnasiums, city halls, and academies were in Greece. Once philosophers, playwrights, orators, and artists walked and talked where later hardly anybody could read or write. In Athens the first European democracy was born. In Macedonia, where Aristotle gave private lessons to kings, Alexander the Great founded the first European empire.—From "World Without End: The Saga of Southeastern Europe," by STOYAN PRIBICHEVICH. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

The Letter

It came, a little thing
Of white, and stole
Into my hand with quiet peace.
And, oh! the singing that
It brought into my heart.
Its every word breathed joy,
Joy and peace.
It came, a little thing of white.

ANNE ARNOLD CHASE

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1940

Bank Institute Annual Session Held in Boston

Thousands of employees gather for the 'biggest private school course' given in world.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The biggest private school for adults to be found in the country —its object better bankers— opened its annual week of concentrated education here today as the American Institute of Banking initiated its fortieth yearly convention at the Hotel Statler.

The several thousand bank employees converging here come from the 46,000 who are taking courses in the fundamentals of banking worked out by the Institute. In addition, 21,000 more are enrolled in the chapters and study groups set up in 346 cities over the United States.

Consequently, Boston will see in action this week the largest educational system of the kind anywhere in the world, according to Dr. Harold Stonier, National Educational Director of the A. I. B. and Executive Manager of the American Bankers Association.

Self-Help in Banking

This is self-help in banking, for the tellers, bookkeepers, and other bank employees volunteer to take the studies—plus sponsorship by the banking profession itself, for the Institute is the educational section of the American Bankers Association. The present banking world, in short, is helping to develop the banking world of the morrow, with incalculable possibilities of safeguarding the general financial welfare.

Its educational system works like this:

Out of its 40 years' experience, the Institute has sifted down the essentials of banking and other subjects useful in the development of the banker into 19 courses. The Institute also publishes the textbooks it has had prepared.

With this equipment, whenever a group of bank employees decides to study their profession as a means for advancement, they can organize a chapter or study group if there is not one already in their community. Where more than 50 are interested, it is a chapter, where less, a study group. In either case, they elect their own officers.

Choice of Instructors

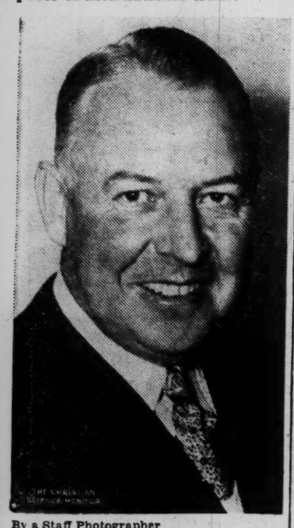
The chapter is left to find its own instructors, for banking courses preferably an active bank officer and for law courses a member of the bar. In the smaller study groups the Institute passes on the instructors so as to make sure of their qualifications.

Forty-two hours of class work are required as a minimum. This may be split up into one hour an evening for 42 weeks or two hours a week for 21 weeks or some other variation. Students who have a classroom attendance of 80 per cent become eligible for three degrees.

The convention gets into business tomorrow with its general session, and then resolves into a large number of conferences on banking subjects and Institute affairs. Tuesday night brings the annual convention debate. Friday is the last day.

Harry R. Smith of San Francisco, President of the Institute, forecast that the United States would draw on its immense gold reserves to make reconstruction loans to Europe after, as he anticipated, the Allies won the war. He felt that American help would be required, because of exhaustion of the European combatants.

If Germany won, Mr. Smith declared that American gold stocks, instead of being a handicap, might turn out "our most forceful weapon." Drawbacks of the German barter system, he said, in an interview, had led that Nation to wish for a return to gold for purposes of international trade.

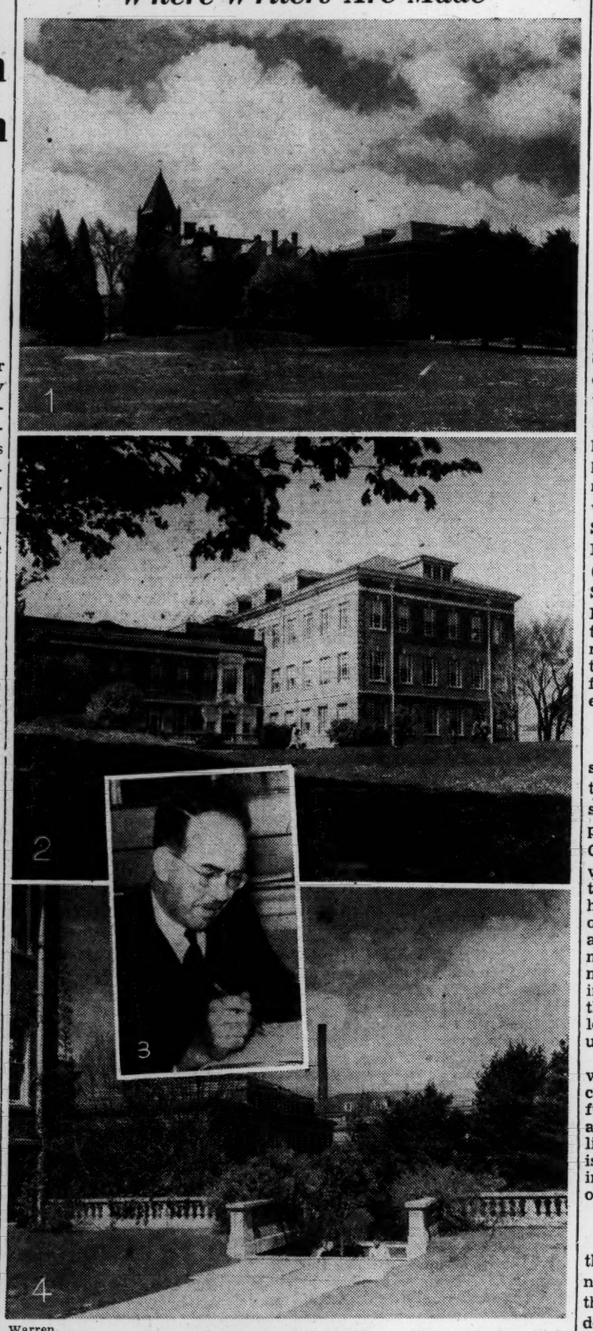


By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Harold Stonier

Executive Manager of the American Bankers Association and National Educational Director of the Executive Manager of the American Institute of Banking, educational section of the A. B. A., which opens its annual convention here today.

Where Writers Are Made



Warren

Campus Scenes at New Hampshire University

1. Looking across the main campus of the University of New Hampshire, with Thompson Hall (administration) and Murkland Hall (liberal arts) in the background. 2. James Hall, named for Prof. Charles James, an early member of the faculty famous for his studies in rare earths. 3. (Inset) Dr. Carroll S. Towle, Assistant Professor of English and head of the Writer's Conference at the University's Summer School and well known for his work with students in creative writing. 4. Looking across Murkland Terrace toward DeMeritt Hall (engineering) and Charles James Hall (chemistry).

'Write About What You Know,' Formula Given Young Writers

By John Ritchey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Write about what you know," Dr. Carroll S. Towle, Assistant Professor of English at the University of New Hampshire and head of the Writer's Conference at the University's Summer School, will tell you is his formula for making prize winners in creative writing out of undergraduates.

But an afternoon spent with Dr. Towle at Durham, New Hampshire, where the 75-year-old university is located, listening to him talk and meeting some of his students, gives a visitor the distinct impression that something more than meets the eye is going on in this little New England town.

One could say that there was poetry in the air, but that would not describe it accurately, for it is more than that. There is poetry there, however, for in the past few years two of Dr. Towle's students have made names for themselves in that field of writing. George Abbe, whose first book of poems was recently published, and Shirley Barker, who won publication in the Yale Series of Younger Poets several years ago, have both studied with Dr. Towle.

In the field of prose, also, several of Dr. Towle's students have broken the tape first in literary contests. They have won prizes in contests sponsored by Story Magazine, The Atlantic Monthly, and The New Republic.

As you walk down the campus with Dr. Towle a student pauses to call, "Wasn't it grand about Harry's winning in the New Republic Contest?"

There is something in the air.

But it is not in the air, exactly, you discover, as you meet more and more of the students and have more time to talk with the dynamic man who seems to possess the gift of drawing creative expressions out of students who study with him.

After several hours you find the key. It comes casually and as a matter of course from Dr. Towle's lips. "You know," he says, "practically none of the creative work done by my students is done in my regular courses. I have a group which meets at my house once a week. Mrs. Towle and I read to them and we talk about writing and some of the fellows and girls read something they have written and we discuss it. It's all very informal. We also have a poetry group that meets every two weeks."

You soon get the feeling that something in the informal attitude of Dr. Towle is carried into his classes. Passing a beautiful elm on the Campus he remarks, "When the weather is good we come out here for our classes."

In Dr. Towle's office he digs among a heap of manuscripts and produces a copy of The Student Writer, the annual publication of creative writing at the University which he edits.

"Over 708 manuscripts and poems were submitted for the issue this year," said Dr. Towle, "and only three or four of them were not useable. It has gotten to be quite a competition to get in the issue now."

On the way to visit the newly done-over library, Dr. Towle talks about his plans for this year's Writer's Conference which he directs. It extends from August 4 to 15 and the list of teachers and lecturers is impressive, including Herschel Bricknell, distinguished critic, and Esther Forbes, author of "The General's Lady."

Dr. Towle uses the same kind of technique in the summer course that he does, with such success, in his formal teaching. "The thing about writing," he says, "is not to get self-conscious." It is hard to imagine anyone being self-conscious with Dr. Towle.

Rickenbacker Calls for Full Preparedness

Former ace declares that only by complete defense can liberty and freedom be secured.

Calling for 100 long-range air bases to be set up in the United States; the carrying of all first-class mail to be turned over to the commercial air lines within 100-mile radiuses of centers of population; the training of 150,000 pilots, 200,000 technicians and a moral rearmament of every man, woman and child in the United States to defend the Western Hemisphere, Capt. Edward V. (Eddie) Rickenbacker, United States No. 1 "ace," told the Hearst Round Table luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce this noon that only by complete and total preparedness can liberty and freedom be secured for the generations to come.

New Situation

Departing from his prepared speech, Captain Rickenbacker said that we are facing a new world situation in which all standards of past economics must be scrapped. Gold, he said, has ceased to be wealth. "Germany has proved that the only wealth today is work hours. By utilizing the work hours of a great population she has been able to build the greatest military might the world has ever seen. We must learn that lesson. We must, in the face of a threat so horrible that it staggers the mind, learn the lesson that our forefathers taught us: that work is the only wealth.

"We must put that wealth to work. We have grown soft. Our children have grown soft. Regretfully we shall have to abandon our attachment to the luxurious way of life and go back to work. And there is happiness in work that is building for the future, for the safety of men and women still unborn."

Air Lines First

Captain Rickenbacker said that the United States possesses the nucleus of the defense program in the commercial air lines. "We must develop this means of defense first. The air arm has become the first line of defense," he declared. "We can build right here in the United States bombers that have a 6,000-mile flying range. Think of it. A bomber that can fly to Europe and drop its bombs and return again. I say we must establish 100 air bases at various points on all our coasts with hidden underground hangars and shops for these ships as fast as we can build them. Until they are needed these fields can be used commercially.

"Give the commercial lines more work today. That is what will develop our air force. Give them the first-class mail to carry. Give them express to carry. Let us realize the possibilities of the air."

Tribute to Youth

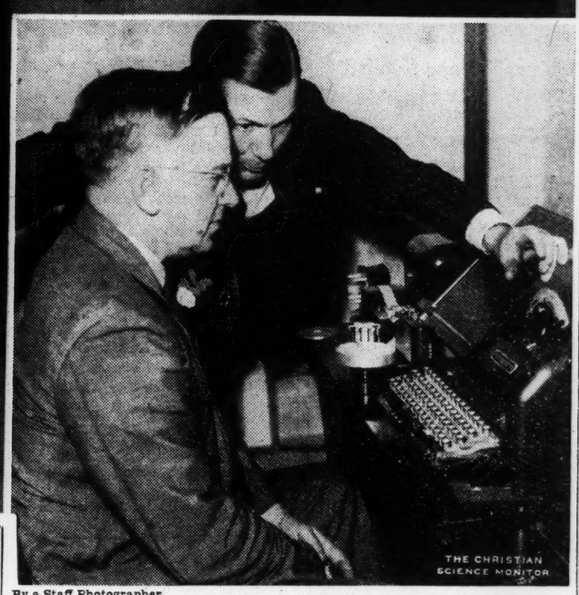
Captain Rickenbacker paid tribute to the young men now engaged in commercial air work. "These youths are the hope of our defense. Turn the CCC and all other youth agencies over to the Commercial air lines and let these future air men earn as they learn."

Program First

"It is all right to talk about defense, but before you have a defense that is worthy of the name you have to have a program. That comes first. Don't be stampeded into the belief that Germany is coming over here tomorrow—we still have time to organize and produce a means of defense so powerful that no nation will dare to look with longing eyes at this hemisphere," Captain Rickenbacker continued.

"We cannot send an army to Europe today," he said, "because we haven't an army to send. We haven't—think of it!—long-range bombers that are the equal in armament and power of Germany. Our task, perforce, is not in this war. Our task lies in the future. We shall not, we must not fail the American way of life. We, I am sorry to predict, are likely to have to defend it, first, in Mexico, and in other places, rather tha nin Europe."

'American Press and Radio Unsurpassed'



By a Staff Photographer

M. I. T. Holds Alumni Day Conference

"Channels of World News and Opinion" was the topic of speakers, above, who were, left to right, Alfred H. Morton, Vice-President of Television for National Broadcasting Company; Frank B. Jewett '03, President of Alumni Association and President of Bell Telephone Laboratories; and James H. Furay, Vice-President of The United Press Association. Shown below is the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's "teletypesetter," which is revolutionizing the news printing industry, according to Paul E. Marsand, A. T. & T. representative, shown standing; seated is John W. M. Bunker, Dean-designate of M. I. T. Graduate School. [Story on Page 1.]

Connecticut's Democrats In Mood of Unity

HARTFORD, Conn., June 3 (AP)—Apparently united behind President Roosevelt and Senator Francis T. Maloney, Connecticut Democrats began arriving here today for a two-day State convention to select a national convention delegation and to nominate a senatorial candidate.

The convention will open tonight at 7 p. m. (E. S. T.) with a keynote address by Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, keynoter at the 1932 and 1936 national conventions. The Democratic Senate leader will be introduced by Homer S. Cummings, former Attorney General in the Roosevelt Cabinet.

In the absence of avowed rivals, Senator Maloney was expected to be renominated by acclamation tomorrow. Leaders forecast that the national convention delegation's 16 voters would be pledged to President Roosevelt in view of a resolution urging a third term adopted by the State Central Committee and indorsements voted at recent municipal caucuses and conventions.

A majority of the delegates to the convention at Chicago next month already is pledged to Mr. Roosevelt as a result of action taken in other states.

Newport-Cape May Yacht Race Is Off

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3 (AP)—Cancellation of a scheduled ocean race from Newport to Cape May, N. J., and return, which would have been started June 15 was announced today by the New York Yacht Club.

Orders to the Newport station of the club failed to give a reason for eliminating what would have been one of the most important yachting events of the season.

Lewis Quits Socialist Party In Disagreement on Policies

Alfred Baker Lewis, Secretary of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts since 1924 and one of the party's most active leaders in New England, has resigned from the party, it was learned today, because he is opposed to the National Party's stand on no aid to the Allies.

His resignation, he said, was forced by the stand he took yesterday at the annual convention of the State branch in Worcester where he refused to accept any nomination this year because he could not "conscientiously support" the isolationist platform of Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party in America and its candidate for President.

Mr. Baker, Socialist candidate for Governor in 1930, denied any intention to split the party by his action by resigning, but pointed out that difference of opinion on aid to the Allies was so strong in the Worcester meeting that the convention was unable to obtain nominations on the State slate for any offices other than for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Remain Quiet

Asked if this difference would lead to a split and wholesale resignations, Mr. Baker expressed the opinion that it would not. Less aggressive members, he said, "would remain quiet and stay in" the party.

"I believe in giving all possible economic aid to the Allies in their fight against Hitlerism," Mr. Baker told the convention.

This stand is directly counter to the national party action last April, before the invasion of Norway, opposing economic aid to the Allies.

"In opposing economic aid to the Allies in their hour of desperate need," said Mr. Lewis, "the majority of the Socialist Party are doing exactly what the Nazi Bundists and others of Hitler's supporters are doing, even though they are doing it for different reasons.

Without Aid

"Without American economic aid," he told his party members, "the dictators will win the war, rule all of Europe, wipe out political democracy and the labor movement there and start to arm against us with the resources of the whole of Europe at their command."

Answering Mr. Thomas' demand for a 100 per cent tax on armament profits—one of the items in the Thomas six-point program for national defense, which he defined as "a positive program for America in time of crisis," Mr. Lewis said:

"As a Socialist I know full well the danger that comes from excess profits for munitions makers. The way to meet this danger is public ownership of munition manufacturing establishments.

"But the danger to democracy and the labor movement from big profits to munitions makers is far less than the danger from a victory for Hitler and his abominable principles."

Roosevelt Criticized

Mr. Thomas told the convention he was convinced that physical invasion of this country was practically impossible, attacked the principle of "hemispheric defense" and accused President Roosevelt of misleading appraisals of the Nation's defenses. The President's handling of the problem, he said, "has been shrewd politically, rather than wise and statesmanlike. The record invites little confidence.

The Thomas program included: Save American democracy by keeping America out of the war and give those who must fight the right to vote by a referendum on war; defend America economically and spiritually, as well as with whatever protection armaments may afford; co-operate with our Southern neighbors (Latin and South America); pay for armament by taxation according to ability to pay, with a 100 per cent tax on armament profits; protect civil liberties; safeguard the social gains already made.

The convention nominated Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston for Governor, and Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield for Lieutenant Governor.

Work Outlook Improved For N. E. Graduates

Survey shows prospects for 15,000 seniors are best for many years in all six states.

Fifteen thousand seniors in colleges and universities throughout New England will graduate this June to find employment opportunities better than they have been for many years, perhaps for the past ten, if present indications at 17 such colleges represent the general trend.

Close to 80 per cent of those graduating from Massachusetts Institute of Technology are employed, Dr. Karl T. Compton, its president, will announce at the commencement exercises tomorrow.

At Harvard, employers from large firms who are looking for outstanding young graduates, have been as much as 35 per cent more numerous this year than last.

At Yale, the corresponding figure is 15 per cent. At Dartmouth, opportunities are "more encouraging this year than for some years." Brown expects that only 10 per cent of its graduating class will still be looking for jobs next October.

Informal Survey Made

These are the responses obtained in an informal survey of outstanding New England colleges. Figures were obtained from directors of placement services in 17 schools and everywhere the feeling is similar. Often the estimates are enthusiastic.

"We are very much encouraged" —from Simmons; "Definitely better than for the past ten years"— from Boston University; "Recent months have seen a very significant change"—from Tufts.

The colleges survey in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island were Harvard, M. I. T., Brown, Dartmouth, Simmons, B. U., Tufts and Northeastern. Figures on nine Connecticut colleges, including the State University, Connecticut College, Yale and Wesleyan, indicated that 90 per cent of their 1800 graduates would have permanent jobs by next fall.

Coincidentally, similar surveys were made of 299 institutions in the west by a newspaper syndicate, and of 154 colleges throughout the country by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Optimism in West

Of the western colleges, 90 per cent felt sure that at least half of their 1940 graduates would have steady jobs by fall. Responses obtained in the country-wide survey indicated that more than 100 colleges saw improvement over recent years; 41 saw no change; and only 9 found prospects less attractive.

One explanation, of course, is to be found in the increased wartime production throughout the country — for defense and for shipment abroad. Technology graduates who are to obtain aeronautical engineering degrees are 96 per cent employed, and the other 4 per cent will soon have jobs, it is expected. "We could have placed 10 more men had we trained them," officials declared.

But this is not the only explanation. "Worthwhile employers are beginning to train young men again, taking them on with the intention of making them executives," Lester Collins, Placement Director of Tufts College, states. "To my mind this is a very significant change; in other years, employers demanded men with at least three to five years experience."

Warren E. Benson, at Boston University, declared that he had "actually had unsolicited requests" for men. "There are more different kinds of positions available this year. There is a feeling that 'perhaps we ought to give the colleges a chance.'"

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued generally fair and mild weather this afternoon, tonight, and on Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 60's; gentle westerly winds.

Maine: Cloudy with showers Tuesday and in the north and extreme east portions tonight; not much change in temperature

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy followed by showers Tuesday and in the north portion late tonight; not much change in temperature

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest and west winds tonight, becoming fresh on Tuesday; weather partly cloudy followed by showers over extreme north portion Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for Week Beginning June 3:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers at beginning and again toward end of week over north portion and generally fair followed by showers toward end of week over south portion. Cool over north portion and moderately warm over south portion most of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	83	New Orleans	75	88
Chicago	67	89	New York	66	78
Denver	58	89	Norfolk	69	80
Helena	53	70	Philadelphia	70	80
Kansas City	71	80	St. Louis	69	86
Los Angeles	57	78	San Francisco	55	65
Miami	80	83	Washington	67	85
Minneapolis	74	93			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 3.
B—Maximum, June 2.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:28 p. m., E. D. S. T.; 9.7 feet.
Tuesday, 10:57 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:45 p. m., E. D. S. T., Monday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village— Errol Flynn in "Virginia City." 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. Also "My Son Is Guilty," 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner— "The Man Who Wouldn't Talk." 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

Exeter— "Strange Cargo," starring Joan Crawford and Clark Gable. 3, 6, 9:10. Also "Double Alibi," with Margaret Lindsay. 2, 5, 8:10.

Fenway— "Dark Command," with Walter Pidgeon, Claire Trevor and John Wayne. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also Ray Milland and Ellen Drew in "French Without Tears." 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts— "Wajan." 1:10, 3, 4:40, 6:30, 8:15, 10. Also "March of Time." 2:20, 4:10, 5:50, 7:40, 9:25.

Keith Memorial— "If I Had My Way." 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7, 9:55. Also "Girl in Room 313." 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Metropolitan— James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Torrid Zone." 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Fugitive From Justice," with Roger Pryor. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.

Modern— "Typhoon," with Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50. Also "Opened by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:30.

Orpheum— "Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount— "Dark Command," with Walter Pidgeon, Claire Trevor and John Wayne. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also Ray Milland and Allen Drew in "French Without Tears." 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston— "The Saint Takes Over," with George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4:15, 7:15, 10:05. Stage show: 12, 3:05, 6, 9.

State— "Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:45, 5:10, 8:30.

Scollay— "Typhoon," with Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7, 9:40. Also "Opened by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 5:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater— "Information Please," "Holland—Before the War," "Gateway to the Northwest," "Silent Wings," "Impersonations from Mae West to Charles Laughton." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix— Official war scenes of actual combat; Disney's Donald Duck; Information Please; our U. S. Air Force; A Modern Musical; Divie Travels; and 30 minutes of news. 10 a. m. until midnight.

Tremont— "Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. Also "Disorderly Conduct," with Spencer Tracy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux— "Gangs of Chicago," with Lloyd Nolan. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:10. Also "It's Love I'm After," with Bette Davis. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 6, 8:40.

Uptown— "Dr. Cyclops," with Albert Dekker and Janice Logan. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Also "Stardust," with Linda Darnell and John Payne. 1:10, 4, 7, 9:55.

University— Deanna Durbin in "It's a Date." 2:55, 6:15, 9:45. Also "The House of Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Polonaise Militaire — Chopin-Glazounoff
Overture to "Euryanthe" — Weber
Suite for Classique for Strings — Frederic W. Kampf
Ride of the Valkyries — Wagner
Piano Concerto No. 1, in B flat minor — Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Leon Tumarkin
"Wine, Women and Song," Waltzes — Strauss
Prelude in C sharp minor — Rachmaninoff
Torch Dance from "Henry VIII" — German

Music

Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge— Last student Musicale for the season. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts— Guidance tour on Stained Glass by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Jordan Hall— New England Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor, will give a concert with the candidates for the Soloist's Diploma and for the Degree of Bachelor of Music. 2.

New England Conservatory of Music, Recital Hall— Recital by pupils of the Vocal Normal Department. 4.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court— Concert by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist. 3:45.

Auditors Find Maine's Finances Less Liquid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 3—Despite its proximity, the June primary election remains relegated to the background here as all eyes are focused upon Augusta and the proceedings of the special session of the Legislature, which re-convenes tomorrow morning, after adjourning for the holiday week end.

Thus far, to many voters, and, judging from their reactions, not a few Legislators, the session has served more to confuse than to clarify the State's financial position, this despite the Governor's special message to the Legislators on the first day of the session, extolling the strong financial position of the State.

Today's confusion, heard not only in the ranks of interested taxpayers but apparent from remarks of Legislators themselves, may be attributed in part to the fact that when the Legislators heard Governor Barrows say in his address that Maine had a sinking fund reserve of $1,817,847 instead of $185,734 as reported by the former Controller, resigned, they supposed it represented cash of negotiables.

The Week in Maine

Items Not Liquid

Then, to their surprise the Legislators, on closer examination of the report of Ernst & Ernst, the auditors retained by the Governor and Council to examine Maine's financial structure and ascertain its true position, disclosed that in their reconciliation of the State's sinking fund the auditors had included certain items which can not be considered as cash. Questioned by Representative William P. Donahue on the floor of the House, A. T. Wilkinson, one of the auditors, admitted that the State had no more spending funds than before the audit.

Legislators who had believed the audit reflected a stronger cash position presented many questions to the auditor and then those who examined the reconciled sinking fund reserve as set up in the audit found that it included items which some felt could better be called fixed assets. Examination of the setup shows, for instance, that in increasing the sinking reserve fund from $185,734 to $1,817,847, the auditors have placed in that fund a $700,431.86 item representing the State's investment in the Liquor Commission; a $1,092,111 item representing the setup of the 1937 deficiency account, and certain other items which do not, as some had believed, serve to improve the spending position of the State.

Appropriations Needed

Thus some of the Legislators who had formed a conclusion that the financing of extensive overdrafts, notably more than $600,000 in the Health and Welfare Department, have come to the conclusion it may not be as simple as they at first hoped. Before the session is over, the Legislature must make certain emergency appropriations for the payment of deficiencies and obligations. The items are listed as follows in a bill introduced for the appropriation of the funds: Department of Health and Welfare—pauper account—$497,650.14; administrative account $88,594.22; surplus commodity account, $8,000; emergency aid account, $15,000. Department of Adjutant General, $18,000; special audit of State accounts, $45,000, and "such amounts as necessary to be paid on bills rendered by the firm of Ernst & Ernst when duly approved by the Governor and Council. The problem now lies with the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

Aside from the financial situation other problems are arising for the special session. Unwilling to accept the recommendation of its Committee on Legal Affairs, which voted 7-3 against recommending further action toward removal of Belmont A. Smith, State Treasurer, the Legislature decided on a hearing, which opened today.

Subject of Treasurer

The Treasurer, who refused to resign when asked to do so by Governor Barrows soon after the first report of the auditors, faces charges of failing to exercise proper diligence in various functions of his office. In a surprise move, the Legislature, rather than have the case presented before them by the Attorney General retained W. Scott Brown, a Houlton Democrat, to do the prosecuting. The aim, of course, was to avoid further "whitewash" rumors the circulation of which has many Republicans, especially candidates for office, worried.

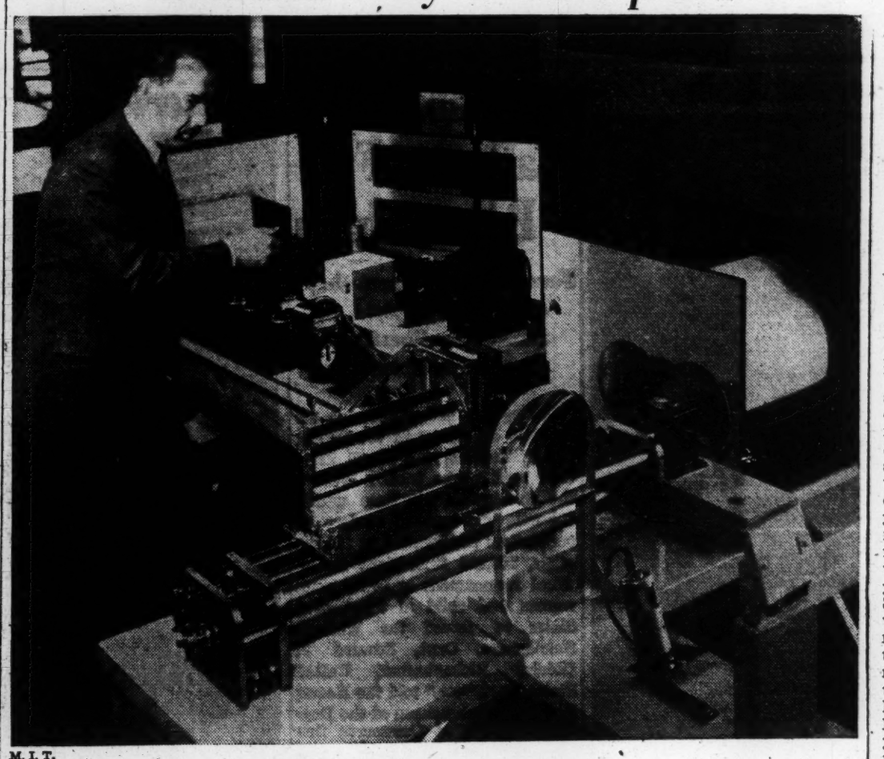
Semblance of politics also crept into the session when Senate President Sumner Sewell, a candidate for the G. O. P. gubernatorial nomination, left the chair to move that the special financial investigation committee be ordered to summon Fulton J. Redman, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, before it to find out what, if anything, he knows of the financial difficulties. Redman's statements in a newspaper column and from the platform, have very much irked Legislators. Mr. Redman, incidentally, said he would be glad to appear.

Congresswoman Named in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, June 3 (AP)—Second District voters ratified today, in a special election that was strictly a formality, the Republican nomination of Mrs. Margaret C. Smith, Skowhegan, to fill out her late husband's congressional term. Democrats had no candidate. Mrs. Smith thus goes to Washington as Maine's first Congresswoman.

The widow of United States Representative Clyde H. Smith had an overwhelming majority in last month's special primary over Frederick P. Bonney, one of four Republicans who will oppose her in the regular June 17 primary for nomination to the next full term. Edward J. Beauchamp, Androscoggin County Prosecutor, is unopposed for the Democratic nomination.

Simulates Sway of Earthquake



M. I. T.

Earthquake Analyzing Machine

Earthquakes of the past are re-enacted in this analyzing machine, permitting engineers to make careful and complete studies of the effects of earth shocks on buildings and to classify earthquakes quantitatively. At the controls of the machine is Arthur C. Ruge, Professor of Engineering Seismology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who developed the device. The wave record of an earthquake, taken on a special type of earthquake recorder, is read by a photo-cell, or "electric eye," which transforms the waves into electrical impulses. These impulses in turn reproduce the earthquake in exact detail, but on a miniature scale, and measure their effects on instruments that may be attuned to the same vibrations that take place in any building structure.

Bomb Shelter Under Boston Common Urged

Boston officials were in receipt of a novel scheme today to solve the downtown parking problem and protect Bostonians against possible air raids. William J. Carey, official of the Brighton High School, proposed in a letter to the Planning Board that a huge air raid shelter be built under the Boston Common and the Public Garden.

"This bomb shelter," he explained, "could be used in times of peace as a parking space for about 10,000 cars. The City could charge a nominal parking fee of 10 cents per day."

Frank H. Malley, Secretary of the Planning Board, replied that tradition, the cost of construction, the difficulties of ventilation and of pumping out ground water, make such a project rather too ambitious at present. "This department," he wrote, "has not given specific consideration to bombproof shelters, hoping, at least, that such construction will be unnecessary."

Meanwhile, Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett filed a revised bill at the State House calling for a five-story underground city beneath Boston Common.

Representative Morris estimates the cost would be $100,000,000 and that the work could be completed within a year.

Earthquake Fails to Shake Experts From 'Quake' Study

Even a local earthquake stages one State away in Paducah, Kentucky, failed to jar attention from members of the Seismological Society of America in session at Cincinnati, Ohio, listening to technial papers. One of these featured the "earthquake analyzer of Prof. Arthur C. Ruge of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, fashioned to enable better understanding of how buildings sway and crumble during a severe earthquake. The specialists knew nothing about the local tremor until they read it in the newspapers.

"It is expected that the new analyzer," said Professor Ruge, "will make possible definite research on the influence of local geological conditions on the nature and destructivity of earthquake motions, as well as provide a means of classifying and comparing earthquakes quantitatively. Engineers are also interested in determining whether or not the presence of a massive building changes earthquake motions locally to a marked extent."

The machine was built at the Institute as a part of the program of earthquake research in collaboration with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Not to be confused with Professor Ruge's earlier studies of the effects of artificial quakes upon building structures, the new analyzer scans or "reads" the jagged vibration record taken by a seismograph or earthquake recorder, during an actual tremor of the earth's crust. It then rebuilds the earthquake in exact detail, but on a miniature scale, and measures the effects it would have on any desired type of building.

By turning dials the apparatus may be attuned to the vibration characteristics of any building, and the quake may be recreated as often as desired to complete the studies. Thus the engineer may better account for the failure of buildings that have crumbled to ruin in devastating earthquakes, and may be in a better position to devise methods to make future buildings more quake resistant.

Professor Ruge told the Society that the new analyzer was devised to meet the great need for something far better than visual examination in the study and comparison of the extremely complex records of local earthquakes. The seismologist, faced with a growing library of valuable records of destructive and near-destructive shocks, found himself at a loss to express their true meaning in a quantitative manner—their power to undo the works of men.

In addition to analyzing and comparing earthquakes, the new device offers interesting possibilities in the analysis of other complex functions such as rainfall data and sunspot activity, according to Professor Ruge. He believes that with slight modifications, the same machine can also be made to solve some extremely difficult and important vibration problems of the mechanical engineer.

South Station Tax Cut Seen

The City of Boston is arranging to grant a substantial abatement on taxes assessed against the South Station, it was reliably reported at City Hall today. A reduction in the taxes on the terminal, now assessed at $16,000,000, has been requested by a Special Legislative Commission on Railroads.

The only official comment on this report came from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in a statement that after negotiations with the Commission, the Corporation Counsel and the Board of Assessors "are giving consideration" to a request for abatements on the New Haven property.

The recess Commission had requested an abatement on the ground that such action here and in other towns served by the New Haven would help to reduce the deficit and solve the financial difficulties of the line.

South Station is owned by the Boston Terminal Corporation but under a legislative act the railroads using it pay rental and also the taxes. At present the taxes are divided with the New Haven paying 70 per cent for itself and its two leased lines, the Boston and Providence and the Old Colony, and 30 per cent being carried by the Boston and Albany Railroad.

The recess Commission's request follows a decision in the Circuit Court of Appeals in effect nullifying a previous court order directing the New Haven to refuse to pay the taxes.

Mayor Tobin meanwhile requested postponement of a meeting of the Commission which had been called to confer with him privately on the matter this afternoon.

Taxes for 1939 on the South Station amounted to $638,400. In this amount, the Boston and Albany paid $191,520 as its proportionate share. The remainder, $446,880, is what the Commission seeks an abatement on for the New Haven and its leased lines.

Today Warmer Than Yesterday

Boston turned toward its beaches, sea breezes and other coling systems today as the temperature surpassed yesterday's 1940 high of 83 degrees, reaching 85 in its upward flight at 2:30 this afternoon.

At 11:30 a. m., today, the mercury had reached 80 degrees, eight degrees hotter than it was yesterday at the same time. Yesterday's high was not attained until 3 o'clock.

Record high for the date, 98 degrees, was set in 1919.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

We're still assuming that there are lots of strangers to Boston in town today, and we're still putting in a few gestures and definitions regarding the shops; just as we did last Friday. (All this explanation as to "why" is for our regular readers who might suddenly wonder just why we were trying to tell them where Tremont Street is; it being one of our most obvious streets, that is, if a Boston street can be obvious. Newcomers sometimes tell us the opposite!)

Anyhow, if we remember correctly, we left everybody in Yamanaka's . . . so suppose we suggest that from there you go over to Newbury Street, which runs parallel with Boylston Street, and is filled with very smart shops. Boston's Ritz Carlton Hotel is at the Public Garden end of Newbury Street, and you can always get your bearings from there. Just to give a rough idea of a few of the shops that you could spend hours in (if you had them), there's Gwen Smith's Shop at 29 Newbury, which houses all kinds of handmade slips, fluttery bedjackets, tailored housecoats, gowns and most everything else you can think of in the way of lovely lingerie. At 156 Newbury is Nicolson's and here's the shop you're looking for if you're a true lover (to say nothing of connoisseur) of tweeds and homespuns in patterns that are indeed unique and in excellent taste.

No. 29-31 is C. Louis' Salon, where they'll do a magnificent job on either your hair or your nails; just by way of keeping you beautifully groomed during your stay in town. Monsieur Jean will make you feel right at home, and you can get yourself a Revlon Lactol manicure, which is the height of something or other when it comes to catering to your hands. Your millinery needs, in the very best French manner, can be taken care of by Elise Moliere, at No. 91. Right there, too, is Vincent's, with dinner gowns, afternoon frocks, evening coats, and costume jewelry. They have those good looking short coats that look so well with long swishing evening clothes, for something like $25. Another shop that's sure to be of interest is that of Chez Madelaine . . . at 153. Sport clothes, costume suits; oh, just everything you want to wear.

Perhaps You Want Some Flowers?

Now for a bit of breathing space; and by way of relieving the subject, perhaps flowers in your room would add the homey touch. Then, of course, there's always a need for a gardenia for your tailored suit, a corsage for dinner, and perhaps an orchid for later on in the evening. So, depending on your location, in case you want to drop in (but they all have phones) we'll name off a few florists. The Symphony Flower Shop (Mr. Saunders) at 240 Huntington Avenue; Penn, The Florist, at 124 Tremont Street; Hoffman's at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Commonwealth, and Carbone's, at 342 Boylston. Incidentally, Carbone's also has beautiful pottery and outdoor furniture in the most colorful shades.

Walk or Taxi To Tremont Street

Now then, if you'll get yourself back down to the Ritz end of Newbury Street, you can dash across and find yourself walking right through the Public Garden. With the swan boats and everything. If you'll continue, you can go right across Boston Common and come right out on Tremont Street, practically at Slattery's door. But if you don't care to walk, a taxi will take you for around 30 cents. (We purposely took one so you'd know.) Here you are on the busy street that takes in Slattery's, Chandler's, C. Crawford Hollidge's (they carry Delman shoes, along with everything else). You might take a look at their costume jewelry, for they always have a grand collection, Nisley's (for shoes) at 145 Tremont Street, and R. H. Stearns. Stearns is at the corner of Temple Place, and when you come out you'll probably be right opposite Jays. So you might as well go in to see some more clothes, good looking belts and blouses and trick hats. Then right along here is Thresher's, in case you want to buy material to make up clothes; Beattie & McGuire's, also for materials; MacDonnell's, which specializes in clothes for the woman who admits she takes a larger size, and Wethern's, where you can buy hats in the expensive and inexpensive bracket, and dresses and hosiery, and ribbons and flowers for your old hat that you refuse to part with!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Braintree Tax Rate Shows a Drop of $2.40

The Braintree 1940 tax rate will be $34, a drop of $2.40 from last year, it was announced today.

The decrease was aided by the use of $75,000 from reserves, and economy at the town meeting, assessors said. In addition a reduction of $78,500 in the town's total valuation to $25,324,800 for this year, was reported. The rate of $38.80 in 1936, when it was the highest, has been reduced each year since then.

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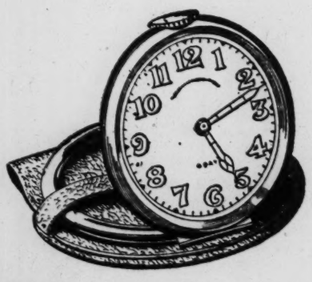
Why? Because Shreve has the happy faculty of bringing to Boston *first* the newest and most beautiful things. This year, the tradition of *wedding gifts from Shreve's* is more in evidence than ever before as we advance into the wedding season. If you are not already aware *that it costs no more to shop at Shreve's*, come in soon and make this pleasant discovery.

Sterling silver sauce bowl, hand-hammered finish, height 2¾ inches, length 5½ inches. $20.

Sterling silver after-dinner coffee service, designed from a tea caddy made by Daniel Pontifex, London, 1801. Three pieces, $240. Other three-piece sterling sets $50 up.

Hand-wrought Steuben glass cornucopias, 6¼ inches in height. $10 the pair.

Decorated by Richard E. Bishop with upland game birds, ducks and bird dogs. The iced teas, $15 the dozen. Carafe, $12. Ice bowl, $6.



Traveling or desk clock in gilt metal with hazel pigskin case, radium dial, 15-jewel 8-day Swiss movement. $20.

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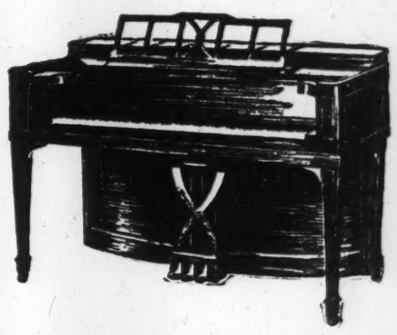

As shown in House Beautiful Bride's House

This Haddorff Vertichord, featured in the Bride's House sponsored by House Beautiful Magazine at the Savoy-Plaza, New York, is one of the loveliest piano styles of recent times. In addition it has an amazing tone—for even this small 39-inch-high Vertichord has a sounding board area larger than that of the average grand! See the identical style in our showroom, and discover why Haddorff pianos are being acclaimed from coast to coast.
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Speedy Aid to Allies Urged From Greater Boston Pulpits

An aroused clergy spoke vigorously from the pulpits of Greater Boston churches yesterday in favor of American military preparation to forestall possible invasion of this country by aggressor nations and to help avoid the threat of such invasion by quick and forceful aid to Great Britain and its allies.

One clergyman, the Rev. Waitstill Sharp, pastor of the Unitarian Church in Wellesley, went so far in his interpretation of popular American opinion as to advocate immediate declaration of war upon Germany as the "only measure of practical promise for the Allied powers" and the only assurance of ultimate freedom of the individual as opposed to the state.

Taking cognizance of the issues at stake in the current European conflict, the Rev. C. Gordon Brownville in Tremont Temple called upon Americans to "get solidly behind their President in united loyalty to their country and the ideals for which it stands."

Immediate Steps

At the same time, the halls of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology rang with the strong phrasings of Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, advocating speedy armament of the nation and immediate steps to assist the Allies in the "preservation of our modern civilization," in his baccalaureate address before the 1940 class.

One dissenting voice, that of Dr. Walter Van Kirk of New York, President of the National Peace Conference of 40 organizations, asked Christian ministers to cease their propaganda of hatred and turn their efforts towards keeping the United States out of war. He denounced prevailing agitation of aid to the Allies as the "manufactured hysteria of the moment."

In the main, however, the usually conservative clergy in all matters pertaining to warlike procedure, was preponderantly in favor of Allied assistance even at the cost of eventual American entry, if necessary, into the war. Most of them echoed the sentiments of Dr. Conant who held that there is no middle road for America, that "a pioneering classless society is essential if we are to remain both efficiently industrialized and at the same time free."

Minced No Words

Dr. Sharp minced no words in advocating open war against Germany. Declaring that "we desperately want the Allies to win, but so far we are not willing to secure that victory by any sacrifice or running any risk of sacrifice," Dr. Sharp, who spent six months under German rule in Czechoslovakia and who will go to France this month to administer relief to Czech refugees under the service committee of the American Unitarian Association, asserted in his sermon that "the world's business is our business, and the defeat of England and France by a totalitarian power is the world's business."

In advocating unity under President Roosevelt, the Rev. Mr. Brownville said:

"I believe in preparedness. I believe that if the aggressor comes to our shores we are all justified in taking up arms to defend our country and homes and loved ones.

"I believe in civil liberties which mean national freedom, freedom of worship, freedom of the press, but I do not think we should tolerate civil liberties which mean license and anarchy."

Foreign Language Press in N. E. Backs Defense Program

The New England Foreign Language Newspaper Association, comprising 33 New England newspapers printed in 11 foreign languages and having a circulation of 500,000, was formed yesterday at meetings at the Hotel Bradford.

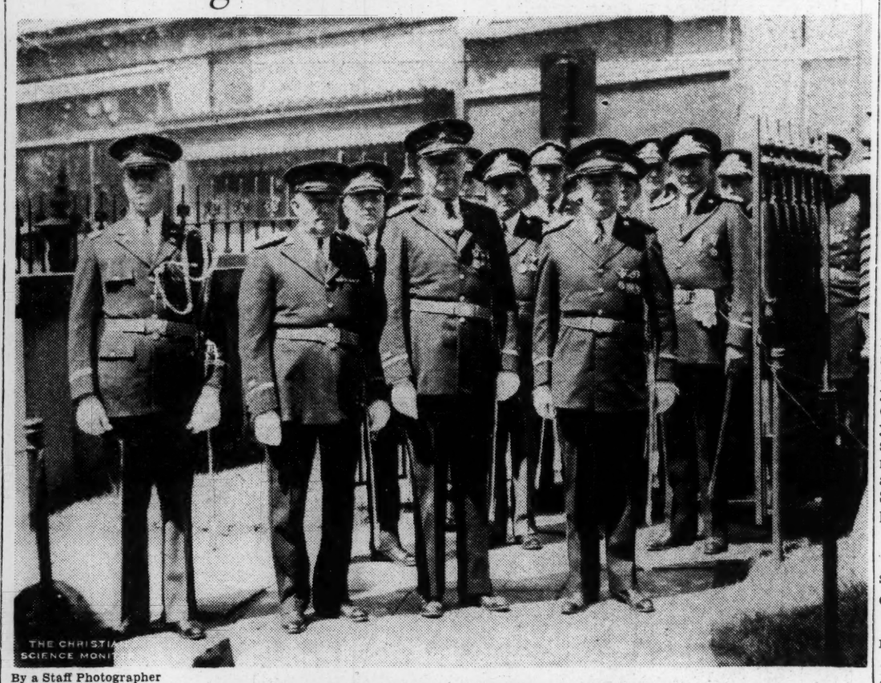
Pledging their support for a program of National Defense they dispatched telegrams to President Roosevelt and six New England Governors calling for a comprehensive defense program and stating their intentions of preserving the principles of American Democracy.

Mayor Tobin brought the greetings of the city at the opening afternoon meeting. Other speakers were Louis Glaser, President of the Advertising Club of Boston; John J. Caddigan, Boston Edison Company, and Louis A. Biron, Jr., of Lowell, President of the French Language Publishers' Association.

Speakers at last night's dinner were Norman S. Rose, President, Advertising Federation of America; Attorney General Paul A. Dever, and Joseph J. Borgatti, who was toastmaster. Anton Trulson, President of the newly formed group, said that the foreign language papers of New England were American institutions dedicated to interpreting and training immigrants in American customs and traditions.

Other officers elected were Henry Chmielinski of Boston, publisher of Polish Daily, Vice-President; Granziano Longarini of Boston, publisher of LaUotizian, Second Vice-President; Joseph J. Borgatti, Secretary-Treasurer.

Marking 302 Years of Active Existence



By a Staff Photographer

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Celebrates

In foreground from left to right are Capt. Fred E. Pereira, Lieut. L. C. Adams, Capt. W. D. Riddell and Lieut. E. A. Hudson

Massachusetts' Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company celebrated its 302d anniversary today with nearly 800 members and guests in attendance.

The observance opened with a breakfast for the officers and ceremonies in honor of Capt. Robert Keayne, who in 1638 inspired young Bostonians to form a company such as he had belonged to in London.

A luncheon at Faneuil Hall and services at the Old South Church preceded the parade from State Street to the Common. En route, the Company was reviewed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at City Hall, and was joined at the State House by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill.

The annual drumhead election, with subsequent military review and exercises, was held on Boston Common. Attending were delegates from New York and each of the New England States, and members of several veteran organizations. A banquet and reception tonight will complete the day's events.

Boston 'Cross' Is Still Shy Of Quota Goal

Boston Red Cross officials, with their campaign still below the $300,000 goal while the rest of the Nation doubled its quotas, made another appeal for immediate contributions to the War Relief Fund.

Metropolitan Chapter is within $25,000 of its goal, officials at the 17 Gloucester Street headquarters, announced this morning. Original deadline set for the $300,000 campaign expired last Saturday.

Every effort has been promised to push the campaign "over the top" this week so that money will be available for immediate use among the refugees in Europe, J. W. Farley, General Chairman, said.

"Wounded, half-starved, exhausted, the refugees are in urgent need of immediate assistance," he declared. "It is imperative that what meager relief we can give them, be given immediately. What has been asked in this campaign is not sufficient for adequate relief, but it will serve to tide them over temporarily."

Belmont Aid for Corps

Belmont High School students in Belmont, Mass., hearing that John Clement, graduate and member of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps in France, has been reported missing, have begun a drive for $2,000 to aid the corps. Nearly $1,200 has been collected in two days.

Federal Cotton Stamp Plan Under Test in Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 3—The Federal cotton stamp plan, which it is estimated will bring $125,000 in new business to this city, went into operation today after a speedy but thorough educational program.

Springfield, in conjunction with West Springfield, across the Connecticut River, became the second city in the country to inaugurate the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation system and the first outside the cotton belt. Only Memphis, Tenn., preceded Springfield.

Approximately 10,000 recipients of welfare in one form or another are eligible to participate in the plan under which purchase of a $1 green stamp will bring a $1 brown stamp for purchase of goods made of 100 per cent American cotton. These include those employed by the Work Projects Administration or receiving such direct aid as soldiers' relief, aid to the blind or aid to dependent children.

Families of one or two persons may purchase $2 or $3 worth of green cotton stamps; a family of three or four, $3, $4, or $5 worth, and a family of five or more $4, $5, or $6.

Purchases of cotton stamps may be made only once in three months under the first setup, but this may be broadened later. If it is found after the plan is in operation that everyone is buying the maximum, it is probable that purchases of a larger amount of stamps will be permitted or that purchases may be more frequent, according to Edwin A. Gordon, FSCC representative here.

While admitting the futility of trying to tell women or girls what to wear, Mayor Roger L. Putnam had suggested that the cotton stamp's cause would be aided if Springfield school girl graduates wore dresses made of cotton at exercises this month. His proposal, however well-intended, came too late as Principal Burton A. Adams of Technical High School, commending the idea, said that most of the girls already had bought their dresses.

"It would be presumptuous on my part to make suggestion to you on merchandising," the Mayor told the Chamber of Commerce Merchants' Bureau at an educational session. "Springfield has been picked out because you are good merchandisers and co-operative. How would it be, for instance, if we all got back of the idea of cotton graduation dresses this year?

"Of course neither the School Department nor the Mayor can issue orders as to what girls will wear—girls will wear what they want—but if girls realize, and their parents realize, that this whole effort on your part, and on Uncle Sam's part, is directed toward helping our cotton farmers, and toward creating employment in the cotton industry, I am sure they will co-operate."

Only One Iceberg Reported

A record low of one iceberg in an area where usually 140 are located during the month of May, was revealed today with the return to Boston Navy Yard of the United States Ice Patrol vessel, Chelan.

Covering 3,800 miles on its cruise to see why icebergs had not bothered trans-Atlantic shipping this year, the Chelan reported it had found only one berg south of Newfoundland, showing little drift and predicted that it would ground and disintegrate. The vessel sighted 45 bergs north of the ice patrol, most of them grounded in the vicinity of Belle Isle.

Although officers explained that complete meteorological data for Baffin Bay was lacking, southerly winds and warm weather were given as the reason for the "pack's" failure to drift south. In addition, they said, a fender which generally forms on the Labrador and Newfoundland coast and shunts bergs into the shipping lanes failed to form this year, and the icebergs grounded on the coast.

Packs in the preceding two years, notably heavy, were said to have added to this year's sharp drop by depleting the supply of glaciers. Average for the past 40 years is 440 bergs. Hitherto, the record low has been 11 in 1924.

The Chelan reported that further patrol this year of the ice area would be unnecessary.

Brookline Six-Year Plan Indicates Tax Rise

A composite picture of governmental trends in Brookline, listing public improvements contemplated for the next six years and indicating a rising tax rate despite continued borrowing, was in the hands of city officials in the form of a six-year capital budget today, following completion of a lengthy study by a special planning committee appointed by the Board of Selectmen.

Including projects to cost $4,375,323 in its six-year program, the report is destined to be the groundwork for a new technique in civic management—a device whereby spending will be planned not merely from day to day or even year to year—but tentatively set down and carefully studied several years in advance. Winchester installed such a plan, which is annually revised to keep six years ahead, last year; Boston and Springfield are preparing similar programs now.

Five Principal Points

The Brookline six-year plan shows that according to the present trends in city departments:

1. Operating costs will remain roughly stable.
2. Assessed valuations will drop another 10 per cent during the six-year period, causing a decrease in the income to the city from the property tax.
3. Because of this, the tax rate must gradually rise to produce the same amount of revenue; an increase from this year's low point of less than $25 to perhaps $27 or $28 seems likely.
4. Nevertheless, continued borrowing at a rate which will gradually increase the funded debt will be required to carry out the program.
5. The alternative to rising taxes and continued borrowing is to find new economies in operating costs or in the $3,735,000 capital investments contemplated.

If this alternative is not adopted or some other source of revenue found, present trends indicate that in 1945 a tax rate of $25 would produce less than enough money to operate city departments, and make it necessary to borrow the entire amount of any new improvement to be financed.

Survey Under Way

Opportunities for drastic economies may be revealed in a study of Brookline's city departments now under way by Public Administration Service, results of which may be released within a month. This report may show numerous ways to accomplish large reductions in operating costs; it may also recommend that substantial portions of the six-year program can be eliminated without hardship.

Because of this forthcoming information, the six-year plan will probably undergo thorough revision next autumn, when the Board of Selectmen appoint a committee to review it in the light of changing circumstances, apply its data to the 1941 city budget, and extend the program another year ahead.

The Committee which mapped the program was composed of Gorham Dana, Chairman of the Planning Board; Daniel Tyler, Jr., Selectman; Erland F. Fish, Moderator; Leon L. Allen, Town Accountant; and Gustave A. Moe, of the Public Administration Service.

The program calls for a new $400,000 town hall in 1941-42; a $150,000 overpass at Village Square in 1942; modernizing of the garbage destructor plant in 1942 at a cost of $75,000; and a new $111,000 fire station at Coolidge Corner in 1942-43. It also lists $1,575,100 in improvements to be financed in the future after the six-year program is finished.

Four Communities Rise in Population

Four eastern Massachusetts communities showed an increase in population over the 1930 census, and one a decrease, according to preliminary reports released today by Patrick J. Murray, area manager of the United States Census Bureau in Boston.

Woburn moved from 19,434 in 1930 to 19,746 in 10 years; Stoneham, 10,060 to 10,674; Chelmsford, 7,022 to 8,060; and Townsend, 1,752 to 2,058. Wakefield dropped from 16,318 to 16,179.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Exhibition of photographs by members. June 5-July 1.

Fine Arts Theater—Flower studies by James Marcus Hobbs.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual Spring exhibition. Through June 24.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street — Pencil drawings by Laura Pingree Brown. June 5-22.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Edna Hibel. Sculpture by Anne F. Tatlock. Also exhibition of paintings by "Boston Art Treasures" presented by the New England Branch of the Society for Sanity in Art. Through June 8.

Symphony Hall—Photographs by Egone on view during the Pops Concerts.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Saturdays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45, Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Opening May 31. Special exhibition of British paintings. Through August.

Radio League Elects

HARTFORD, Conn., June 3 (AP)—George W. Bailey of Weston, Mass., has been elected President of the American Radio Relay League, composed of 30,000 radio operators. Mr. Bailey also is president of the International Amateur Radio Union.

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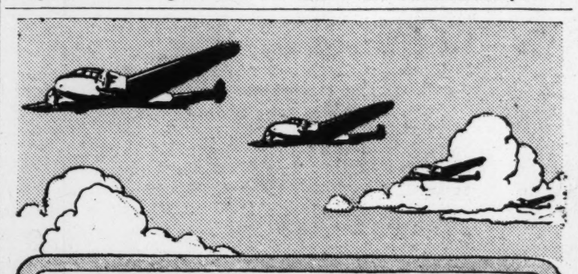

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WASHINGTON, SUMMER, HAWLEY AND FRANKLIN STREETS, BOSTON

St. Louis Browns Invade Fenway Park for Three Games With Local Red Sox

American Race Tightens As Yankees and Tigers Win

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By winning five out of seven during the past week with a combination of power hitting and slightly improved pitching, the Red Sox retained their position at the head of the American League, but even Manager Joe Cronin had to admit today that he could hear the loud rumble of Yankee bats behind him.

Not for several years has the junior circuit pennant race been so close as the road turned into June. Winners of eight contests in nine starts through the seven-day period ending with Sunday's schedule, the Yankees this morning were in fourth place and only 5½ engagements off the leading Boston pace. The Tigers managed to stay in front of the Yanks, taking six out of seven, and at the moment are within one game of the Indians, who spent the week playing .500 ball.

Red Sox Power

If circumstances continue uninterrupted, fan interest in this American League battle may reach a new high during the next four months. Some critics can say that the Red Sox were a very fortunate outfit as they broke away to a flying start. And certainly they have been. They have won six extra-inning games without defeat and have taken nine others by a single run. Cronin's pitching is mediocre. Yet, the team is still leading the race and should be carried some distance by the momentum of bats handled by Finney, Cramer, Williams, Foxx, Cronin, Doerr, and Tabor.

The Yankees are coming fast. Their slow beginning this spring built up a tremendous handicap. Today they have lost 18 games—18 contests which can never be salvaged from the wreckage. They did not lose their eighteenth game last season until July 7. However, Joe McCarthy still has the best balance in the circuit and four solid months in which to win his fifth consecutive pennant. A majority of rival players will tell you that he can do it.

After a stretch of very bad pitching in May, the Tigers have come back into the flag picture. They always did have the power. When Bob Feller gets out of the way, Cleveland is not overburdened with excellence on the mound. But Oscar Vitt has a good infield and outfield and can score runs.

The league lacks so-called crucial series in the immediate future, but during the latter part of the week the Red Sox play a three-game set with the Tigers and follow this up with three more against the Indians. This stretch should be an interesting test for Cronin's pitching.

Reds Dominate

In the National League, Cincinnati continues to play a dominating role. The Reds won seven and lost only two and today sport a two-game lead over Brooklyn. The future looks very bright for Bill McKechnie, with Bucky Walters, Paul Derringer, Junior Thompson and Jim Turner pitching effectively on almost any given afternoon. Walters has won nine straight and is aiming at the 30-game level. McKechnie seems to have located his much-needed left fielder in Johnny Rizzo.

The Bees, Dodgers and Giants also compiled winning records through the week. The Giants have slowly but surely climbed to a contending position. Carl Hubbell has won four straight, including that sensational one-hitter over the Dodgers on Memorial Day. If Bill Terry can get Schumacher and Melton into the habit of winning, the Giants will presently be threatening the Reds. New York's run-making machine is currently the best in the league.

Offensive leadership belongs to the Bees, but Casey Stengel's team lacks the extra-base power of its higher rivals. The Cardinal pitching has improved. Ray Blades has seen three of his pitchers go nine innings in the last five starts, which is really something. In the second division 12 games off the pace, it will take the Red Birds a while to join the contenders.

* * *

Briefs . . . Beginning tomorrow, the St. Louis Browns play three successive engagements at Fenway Park . . . The Detroit series opens on Friday, Ladies' Day . . . Jimmy Foxx took another step toward the valuable player award when he hit a ninth-inning homer yesterday and beat the White Sox . . . Jim Bagby, who pitched to only one batter and struck him out, received credit for the triumph . . . Finney and Williams have a monopoly on the American League batting race . . . Lou is first and Ted is second . . . Foxx is first with 44 runs batted in and tied with Trosky of Cleveland with 13 homers . . . The White Sox open a three-game series tomorrow in Yankee Stadium.

* * *

Dick Errickson has now won three games in a row for the Bees, all of them nine-inning efforts . . . His latest was a 2-0 shutout at Cincinnati yesterday . . . Tomorrow night the Bees play at Pittsburgh, with Wednesday open and another single there Thursday . . . Although in seventh place today, Stengel is only three games from the first division . . . The Cubs may soon be talking about a new manager . . . Hartnett lost six out of eight during the past week.

Bees

First Game

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Craft cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Frey 2b	4	2	2	3	1	7	0
Goodman rf	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
M. McCorm'k rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. McCormick 1b	5	2	2	3	10	0	0
Lombardi c	5	2	2	3	3	0	0
Werber 3b	5	1	2	2	1	2	0
Rizzo lf	4	3	2	8	4	0	1
Myers ss	3	0	2	2	4	0	0
Walters p	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Totals	38	11	14	23	27	13	1

BEES							
Warstler 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wietelmann 3b	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Moore rf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hassett 1b	2	0	0	0	9	0	0
Cooney lb	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
West cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Ross lf	3	1	1	1	4	1	0
Cuccinello 3b	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Sisti 2b	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
Andrews c	4	0	1	1	6	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	2	1	1	1
Piechota p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strincevich p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javery p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	5	6	24	7	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	5	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	—11
Bees	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, F. McCormick 2, Lombardi 2, Werber, Rizzo 4, Myers, Walters. Two base hits, Miller, Frey, F. McCormick, Lombardi. Home runs, Rizzo 2. Hits, off Piechota 3 in 1-3 inning; off Strincevich 6 in 4 innings; off Javery 5 in 3 2-3 innings. Left on base, Boston 7, Cincinnati 7. Stolen base, Craft. Base on balls, by Strincevich 3; by Javery, by Walters 3. Struck out, by Strincevich 4; by Javery; by Walters 3. Double plays, Werber, Frey and F. McCormick. Hit by pitched ball, by Walters (Ross). Losing pitcher, Piechota. Time, 1h. 50m. Umpires, Barr, Magerkurth and Stewart.

Second Game

BEES	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 2b	4	0	1	1	4	3	0
Moore rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
West cf	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
Ross lf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Lopez c	3	1	1	1	4	1	0
Miller ss	3	1	1	1	0	4	0
Errickson p	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	31	2	4	4	27	13	0

CINCINNATI							
Craft cf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Frey 2b	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Goodman rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	1
F. McCor'ck 1b	4	0	1	1	15	0	0
Hershberger c	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Werber 3b	4	0	1	2	0	2	0
Rizzo lf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Myers ss	4	0	0	0	1	5	1
Turner p	3	0	3	3	0	5	0
Beggs p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Riggs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	0	8	9	27	16	2

*Batted for Beggs in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Runs batted in, Sisti, Moore. Two base hit, Werber. Hits, off Turner, 4 in 7 2-3 innings; off Beggs, none in 1 1-3 innings. Left on bases, Boston 4, Cincinnati 9. Sacrifice hit, Craft. Base on balls, by Errickson 2, by Turner 2. Struck out, by Errickson 3, by Turner 2. Double plays, Miller, Sisti and Hassett; Frey, Myers and F. McCormick. Losing pitcher, Turner. Time, 1h. 50m. Umpires, Magerkurth, Stewart and Barr. Attendance, 28,067.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Around The Hub

Women's Golf

The Women's Golf Association's annual State championship got under way today at Worcester Country Club, where some 50 of the outstanding lady golfers in Massachusetts began the week-long quest for the title now held by Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River.

Mrs. Beard was back to defend her championship, but she was considered a co-favorite with Deborah Verry of Tatnuck, the 1937 title-holder. Both played brilliant golf all spring during the W. G. A. district team matches, suffering but one loss apiece. Mrs. Beard, however, lost her match to Miss Verry, who has the advantage this week of playing on a course in her home city.

Among other former champions entered are Mrs. John Grew of Dedham and Mrs. E. H. Baker of Oakley. Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret of Charles River, who won the qualifying medal last year, Mrs. Winthrop G. Dow and Ann Gormley of Wellesley, and Mrs. Thomas Whiteside of Dedham will present strong challenges.

The field played an 18-hole qualifying round today, and will go into match play tomorrow. The championship final is set for Saturday.

* * *

This week will be quiet to the extreme in college athletics, as Harvard engages in the only contest. On Saturday the Crimson is host to Holy Cross in baseball at Brighton, and will attempt to make up for the loss to the Crusaders 8-2 earlier in the season.

* * *

President Tom Walsh of the Professional Golfers' Association is planning to enlist the aid of the country's foremost golfers in raising money for the Red Cross. Walsh will discuss his plans with Ed Dudley, Chairman of the P. G. A. Tournament Committee, when he arrives in Cleveland later in the week for the national open. In 1916, Walsh recalls, the P. G. A.—less than a year old—contributed $1,000 to the Red Cross funds.

* * *

Navy and St. John's have been elected to membership in the I. C. A. A. A., and will be represented in the annual meet next year. Officers elected include John A. Aaron, Penn, President; William F. Robinson, Cornell, Vice-President; Thomas Kupper, Columbia, Secretary; H. Jamison Swarts, Penn, Treasurer; Asa S. Bushnell, Central Office, Executive Officer, and Swarts, Penn, Central Office Executive Council.

* * *

There is a possibility that the Boston Olympets will be without the services of hard-hitting Edna Stafford when they meet the Franklin Cleaner Girls of Springfield in a girls' softball game at the Garden tomorrow evening. Edna injured her hand in the game last Thursday night. The Wakefield outfielder led the team at bat last season with a robust .426 average.

* * *

It is a pretty tough competition when a fellow makes his best effort of his college career, twice breaks his college record, yet can place no better than fifth in his event. That is what happened to Howie Mendel of Harvard in the shotput at the I. C. 4-A. meet Saturday, when he raised the Crimson mark to 50ft. 6¾in., yet was fifth behind Al Blozis of Georgetown, Herb Michael of California, John Bazyk of Pitt, and Ed Beetam of Penn.

* * *

Most disappointed competitor of the whole meet was Harvard's Capt. Jim Lightbody, who made his only bid for individual fame in the 880 after being a team man for four years. Jim took the lead after the second corner and held it until Ed Burrowes of Princeton nipped him at the tape. If Jim had been able to get out front at the start, if the race had been one yard shorter, or if he had run one-tenth of a second faster, he would have won.

* * *

Give a little credit to Walter Hall of Tufts, who placed third in the high hurdles behind his teammate Ed Dugger, and Yale's Jay Shields. Hall, who transferred to Tufts from Boston College, has had to take a back seat to Dugger all year, but it must have been a source of satisfaction to his coach, Clarence "Dinger" Dussault, to have him place so well.

Red Sox

First Game

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Kennedy 3b	5	2	3	5	0	2	0
Kuhel 1b	4	1	0	0	10	1	0
Kreevich cf	4	1	1	3	1	0	0
Wright rf	5	1	2	2	3	0	0
Appling ss	5	0	2	4	4	2	0
Rosenthal lf	5	0	3	4	4	0	0
McNair 2b	4	1	1	4	1	3	0
Tresh c	3	0	0	0	3	1	1
Lyons p	4	0	1	1	1	4	0
Totals	39	6	13	23	27	31	1

BOSTON							
Finney rf	4	0	0	0	3	1	1
Cramer cf	3	0	2	2	2	0	0
Williams lf	4	0	1	2	3	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	2	2	10	1	0
Cronin ss	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	0	5	1
Tabor 3b	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Desautels c	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Butland p	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
*Glenn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heving p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Peacock	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	0	6	7	27	11	2

*Batted for Butland in seventh. †Batted for Heving in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—6

Runs batted in, Wright, Appling 2, Rosenthal, Kreevich, McNair. Two-base hits Kennedy 2, Williams, Rosenthal, Appling 2. Three-base hit, Kreevich. Home run, McNair. Hits, off Butland, 10 in 7 innings; off Heving, 3 in 2 innings. Left on base, Chicago 10, Boston 9. Sacrifice, Kreevich. Base on balls, by Butland 2, by Lyons 3, by Heving. Struck out, by Butland 3, by Lyons 4, by Heving. Losing pitcher, Butland. Time, 1h. 59m. Umpires, Ormsby, McGowan and Kolls.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney rf	5	1	3	7	3	0	0
Cramer cf	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
Williams lf	4	2	3	5	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	2	2	5	5	3	0
Cronin ss	3	1	1	1	2	1	0
Doerr 2b	4	1	2	6	2	2	0
Tabor 3b	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Desautels c	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Peacock e	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Galehouse p	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Wilson p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Di Maggio	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	10	12	25	27	9	0

CHICAGO							
Kennedy 3b	5	1	2	3	1	1	0
Kuhel 1b	4	1	0	0	8	0	0
Kreevich cf	5	0	3	6	1	0	0
Wright rf	5	1	2	3	1	0	0
Appling ss	4	1	2	2	3	3	0
Rosenthal lf	4	2	2	2	2	0	0
McNair 2b	4	1	1	4	3	3	0
Turner c	5	1	3	3	5	1	0
Rigney p	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
Lee p	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Brown p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Solters	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	8	17	25	24½	12	0

*Batted for Wilson in seventh inning. †Batted for Brown in ninth inning. ‡None out when winning run was scored.

Innings	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2—10
Chicago	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	1— 8

Runs batted in, Kreevich 2, Williams, Foxx 3, Doerr 3, Turner 2, Finney 3, McNair 2, Kennedy, Rosenthal. Two-base hits, Kennedy, Kreevich, Williams 2, Doerr, Wright, Finney. Three-base hit, Kreevich. Home runs, Finney, McNair, Doerr, Foxx. Hits, off Galehouse, 7 in 3 1-3 innings; off Wilson, 4 in 3 2-3 innings; off Rigney, 7 in 6 innings (none out in seventh); off Lee, 1 in 1 inning; off Dickman, 6 in 1 2-3 innings; off Brown, 2 in 1 inning; off Bagby, 0 in 1-3 inning; off Smith, 2 in 0 innings (none out in ninth). Left on bases, Chicago 10, Boston 6. Sacrifices, Kuhel, McNair, Cramer, Dickman. Base on balls, by Rigney 6, by Galehouse, by Wilson, by Lee. Struck out, by Rigney 4, by Wilson 4, by Brown, by Bagby. Double plays, McNair-Appling and Kuhel; Rigney, McNair and Kuhel. Winning pitcher, Bagby. Losing pitcher, Smith. Time, 2h. 25m. Umpires, McGowan, Kolls and Ormsby. Attendance, 33,500.

Wins Two More Titles

By a Staff Photographer

Modest Eddie Dugger of Tufts can sit back and relax now after three consecutive week ends of track championships in which he won no less than eight titles. At the eastern intercollegiates Ed won the 100-yard dash, the 220-yard dash, and the broad jump. At the New England intercollegiates he equaled the record in the low hurdles, set a new mark in the high hurdles, and won the 100. At the I. C. 4-A. meet over the week end, he won the high hurdles in new record time, and then took the lows.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Philadelphia at Chicago; Boston at Pittsburgh (night game); New York at Cincinnati; Brooklyn at St. Louis (night).

American League

Cleveland at Washington (2); Detroit at Philadelphia; Chicago at New York; St. Louis at Boston.

Which Is Your Choice?

Wide World

The finish of this race at the I. C. 4-A. meet at Harvard Stadium Saturday afternoon had the officials puzzled too, and they would not render their decision final until they had reviewed the moving pictures. From left to right in the final of the half-mile: Jim Herbert of N. Y. U., the winner; Wesley Wallace of Fordham, third; and Clarence Barnes of California, second.

Events

Monday, June 3

Boston vs. Chicago at Fenway Park. (baseball)
W. G. A. State championship at Worcester Country Club. (first day)
N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur, 36-holes Metropolitan style, at Rhode Island C. C.
Newspapermen's Golf Association at Pine Brook Valley.

Tuesday, June 4

Boston vs. St. Louis at Fenway Park. (baseball)
W. G. A. State championship at Worcester Country Club. (second day)
Retail Trade Board golf tournament at Charles River.
Norfolk Women's Four-Ball Golf League: Blue Hill at Needham; Thorny Lea at Furnace Brook; Walpole at Highland; Sharon at Brockton.

Wednesday, June 5

Boston vs. St. Louis at Fenway Park. (baseball)
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Riverside. (first day)
University Club golf outing at Blue Hill.
W. G. A. State championship at Worcester Country Club. (third day)

Thursday, June 6

Boston vs. St. Louis at Fenway Park. (baseball)
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Riverside. (final day)
M. G. A. invitation four-ball tournament at Country Club of New Bedford. (first day)
Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Weston at Commonwealth; Charles River at Winchester; Wellesley at Brae Burn.
W. G. A. State championship at Worcester Country Club. (fourth day)
Suburban Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Norfolk at Furnace Brook; Blue Hill at Wollaston; Needham at Trapelo.

Friday, June 7

Boston vs. Detroit at Fenway Park. (baseball)
M. G. A. invitation four-ball tournament at Country Club of New Bedford. (second day)
M. G. A. tournament for The Country Club Cup at The Country Club. (First day.)
W. G. A. State championship at Worcester Country Club. (fifth day)
W. G. A. open mixed foursome championship at Brae Burn
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Kernwood. (first day)
Northern Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Tedesco at Meadow Brook; Salem at Bear Hill, United Shoe at Bellevue.

Saturday, June 8

Boston vs. Detroit at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
Harvard vs. Holy Cross at Brighton. (Baseball).
M. G. A. invitation four-ball tournament at Country Club of New Bedford. (Final day.)
M. G. A. tournament for The Country Club Cup at The Country Club. (Final Day).
W. G. A. State championship at Worcester Country Club. (Final day.)
First open yacht racing championships of the Marblehead season at Corinthian Yacht Club.
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Kernwood. (Final day.)

Sunday, June 9

Boston vs. Detroit at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
Bay State Golf League: Woburn at Maynard; Ponkapoag at Riverside; Brookline at Sandy Burr; George Wright at Westboro; Wildwood at Marlboro.
Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League: (all matches at Salem) Salem vs. Tedesco; Bear Hill vs. Bellevue; Framingham vs. Trapelo; South Shore vs. Thorny Lea.
Indian Class interclub yacht races at Squantum Yacht Club.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Galehouse	7	3	0	1.000
Heving	6	3	0	1.000
Wilson	9	1	0	1.000
Harris	7	3	1	.750
Dickman	9	4	2	.667
Grove	7	2	1	.667
Bagby	8	3	2	.600
Hash	14	4	3	.571
Butland	2	1	1	.500
Wagner	2	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	6	0	1	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	9	3	0	1.000
Poscdel	9	3	4	.429
Piechota	6	1	2	.333
Sullivan	9	2	4	.333
Strincevich	9	1	4	.200
Barnicle	8	0	0	.000
Coffman	8	0	1	.000
Javery	6	0	1	.000
Callahan	3	0	1	.000
Fette	3	0	2	.000

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Tuesday, June 4

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Progrem.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"World of Natural Science: Science Today."
7:45 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
8:30 p. m.—Modern Radio, advanced Course.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Five Huskies Are Named by Coaches To All-Conference

Northeastern University, winner of the new England Conference baseball title, placed five men on the All-Conference team chosen by the rival coaches. The Huskies also placed two players on the second team and had another given honorable mention.

First Team

Urbanik, Northeastern, 1b; Conley, Rhode Island State, 2b; Horvath, Conn. State, 3b; Pajonas, Northeastern, ss; Sullivan, Northeastern, lf; Simon, Northeastern, cf; Clark, New Hampshire, rf; Hersey, New Hampshire, c; Jordan, New Hampshire, p, and Barry, Northeastern, p.

Second Team

Keaney, Rhode Island State, 1b; Winzler, Conn. State, 2b; Swardlick, Northeastern, 3b; Zammarchi, Rhode Island State, ss; Connell, Conn. State, lf; Abbruzzi, Rhode Island State, cf; Blake, Maine, rf; Maguire, Northeastern, c; Mitchell, Conn. State, p, and Mann, Maine, p.

Honorable Mention

Peterson, Baldwin and Yusievicz, Conn. State; Larson, Parker, Plante, and Cryans, New Hampshire; Holmes, Johnston, Hall, Bowers, Crowley, Gerrish, Meserve and Downes, Maine; Johnston and Pace, Rhode Island State, and Beaton, Northeastern.

Gustafson of Penn Leads Eastern League Batting

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball

	Won	Lost	P. C.
*Cornell	10	1	.909
Yale	5	3	.625
Dartmouth	5	3	.625
*Columbia	6	5	.545
Princeton	5	6	.455
Harvard	2	7	.222
*Pennsylvania	2	10	.167

*Completed schedule.

Results June 1

Columbia 3, Harvard 2.
Princeton 7, Pennsylvania 3.

Schedule This Week

Saturday: Yale at Princeton.

Harlan Gustafson, Pennsylvania's first baseman, still holds the lead in the race for the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League's batting championship and the Charles H. Blair Bat today, but from now on he can say nothing about its eventual disposition. Having completed his season last Saturday against Princeton by getting one hit in four times up, the Red and Blue senior has an average of .406 on 13 safeties in 32 tries, but Yale's Ted Harrison, the pitcher-outfielder, is right on his heels with a .400 average and four games still to play.

Gustafson, captain of the 1939 football team, engaging in his first year of varsity baseball with the Quakers, has played only 10 of his team's 12 games, a toe injury keeping him out of the other two, and has hit safely at least one in nine of those games. His only extra-base hit was a homer, in the season's opener with Cornell.

Harrison, one of the league's best pitchers and an outfielder when he is not on the mound, has been at bat 30 times and has 12 blows, all singles. He will undoubtedly see action in his team's remaining games, against Princeton, Dartmouth and Harvard twice. One other player may still be in the face: Princeton's Brooks Jones, who has an average of .426 in eight games. But with one more game to play, Jones has not had 30 at bats, a requisite of the race. He has 11 in 26.

Base-Stealing Cup

The competition for the Princeton A. A. Cup for base stealing probably will wind up in a tie. Cornell's Walter Scholl and Pennsylvania's Bill Koepsell, each of whom have finished their seasons, have 11 and no other league player is anywhere near them. Scholl also leads in runs batted in, with 14, Cornell's captain, George Polzer, has most hits, 16, and most bases, 23.

The two games played last week did not change the team standing. Cornell already has won the title, but Columbia's victory over Harvard and Princeton's triumph over Pennsylvania moved up neither of the victors, who remain in fourth and fifth places, respectively. One other game, Columbia at Dartmouth, was canceled by rain, so that the Indians will play only nine of threir 12 games at most, contests with Harvard and Cornell having previously been canceled.

***Individual Batting**

Name and College	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Gustafson, Penn	10	32	3	13	.406
Harrison, Yale	8	30	1	12	.400
Scholl, Cornell	11	40	11	14	.350
Polzer, Cornell	11	48	15	16	.333
Cosby, Princeton	10	33	2	11	.333
Stillman, Cornell	11	46	13	15	.326
Tate, Princeton	11	37	10	12	.324
Keyes, Harvard	9	38	6	12	.316
Reagan, Penn.	10	35	6	11	.314
Buckley, Harvard	8	34	3	10	.294
Brown, Cornell	11	48	11	15	.292
McDonald, Penn.	12	39	3	11	.282
Plumer, Princeton	11	32	4	9	.281
Pill, Columbia	10	41	6	11	.268
Lambert, Columbia	11	41	5	11	.268
Bowen, Cornell	11	35	3	9	.257

*Batting records include 30 or more at bats, requisite for Charles H. Blair bat competition.

Pitching Records

(Two or More Decisions)

	G	H	BB	SO	W	L	Pct.
Sickles, Cornell	6	39	16	36	5	0	1.000
Young, Cornell	5	21	14	33	4	0	1.000
Hughes, Dart'th	2	14	2	14	2	0	1.000
Harrison, Yale	6	26	18	63	5	1	.833
Rowe, Princtn	5	47	9	13	3	1	.750
Lindgren, Col'm	4	21	13	9	2	1	.667
Cerny, Col'mbia	3	21	5	10	2	1	.667
Fawley, Penn	7	31	20	14	1	1	.500
Dowd Col'bia	6	49	18	21	2	3	.400
Ayres Harvard	3	15	8	9	1	2	.333
Kahn Penn.	5	20	9	18	1	2	.333
Lendo Dart	3	14	11	13	1	2	.333
Sexten Dart.	4	12	4	7	1	2	.333
Healey, Harvard	4	41	16	26	1	3	.250
Perina, Princet'n	5	33	14	13	1	3	.250
Carmichael, Pr.	4	14	10	8	1	3	.250

Harvard to Face West Point Polo Four in Opener

Harvard and West Point will be matched in the opening game of the National Intercollegiate Polo championship series next Saturday at Forbes Field in Norwood.

The draw for the Intercollegiate games, which was announced today, also matches Princeton and the University of Arizona on the opening day.

The second round of the four-day series, which comes to Boston for the first time in the history of polo, will play off the winner of the first two matches on Wednesday, June 12.

Yale and Pennsylvania Military college, the other two entries in the championship, will play at Forbes Field on Thursday, June 13. The finalists will meet in the championship match for the Gerry cup, which will be elevated to a national trophy for the first time, on Saturday, June 15.

Mexicans in Tie

TIVERTON, R. I., June 3 (AP)—The Club Atlante of Mexico City, Mexico soccer champions, and the Southern New England All-Stars played to a 1-to-1 tie yesterday at Ponta Del Gada Stadium. It was the Mexicans' fourth game in a tour of the United States.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Result June 1

Army 6, Navy 3.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago White Sox baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mart"
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"		Violin and organ
3:45 Community Bulletin	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.		Violin and organ
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago White Sox baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch.		"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Glenn Garr's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Instrumentalists	Glenn Garr's Orchestra	"Life

Five Records Broken in Track and Field Championships at Harvard Stadium

Pittsburgh Has Second Leg On I. C. Four-A Track Cup

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After two years of watching Southern California march to the title, the University of Pittsburgh today held its second leg on the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championship cup by virtue of its thrilling victory before 6,000 spectators at Harvard Stadium over the week end.

The Panthers were the title holders in 1937, but the past two years placed fourth and second as the powerful team from the Pacific coast rolled up insurmountable margins. Friday and Saturday, however, Southern California, along with Stanford, was absent, and Pittsburgh's well-rounded team totalled 29½ points to 24 for second-place Penn State.

Pittsburgh won its title in a meet filled with thrills, but curiously enough, not one of the thrills was contributed by the champions. In fact, the Panthers did not gather one first place, winning the meet chiefly through the efforts of Frank Ohl and Harold Stickel, who scored 17 points between them.

In the two-days meet, five I. C. 4-A. records were broken and a sixth was equalled. In addition, two finishes were so close that a review of moving pictures was necessary before the decision of the judges was rendered final.

Standouts

Individual standouts of the meet were Norwood H. (Barney) Ewell of Penn State, Ed Dugger of Tufts, and huge Al Blozis of Georgetown, who between them accounted for seven first places, three new records, and the equalling of a fourth.

Ewell won the 100-yard dash in 9.7s., one-tenth of a second off the record; equalled the record of 20.9s. in the 220; and broad jumped 23ft. 8¼in. to win three firsts and match the performance last turned in by Columbia's Ben Johnson in 1937.

Won Both Hurdles

Dugger won both the high and low hurdle races, lowering the meet record to 14.3s. in the former after equalling it in his semifinal heat. Blozis set a new record in the rain Friday when he tossed the discus 167ft. 4⅝in., and then added another record in the shotput Saturday when he put the 16-pound ball 53ft. 9¼in.

The other records were contributed by Andy Neidnig of Manhattan and New York University's four-man one-mile relay team. Neidnig ran the distance in 9m. 18.4s. to break the former mark of 9m. 21.2s. held by Joe Moclair, also of Manhattan. The Violet relay team, indoor world record holder, turned in a 3m. 16s. timing, nearly four seconds better than Southern California's record of last year.

Close Finishes

Close finishes were recorded in the 440 and 880, with final decisions resting on reviews of pictures. In the quarter-mile, Jim Herbert of N. Y. U. had more than five yards to make up on California's Clarence Barnes and Fordham's Wesley Wallace as the field came into the stretch, but he caught both at the tape.

In the 880, Harvard's Capt. Jim Lightbody, making his first I. C. 4-A. solo appearance, gave everything he had, only to be nipped at the finish line by Princeton's Ed Burrowes, who closed fast off the final turn. Had Lightbody been able to get his customary fast start, he might have held Burrowes off.

Other first-place winners included Leslie MacMitchell of N. Y. U. in the one-mile; Arthur Byrnes of Manhattan in the high jump; Guinn Smith of California in the pole vault; Bob Bennett of Maine in the hammer throw; and Nick Vukmanic of Penn State in the javelin.

The final team score was as follows: Pittsburgh, 29½; Penn State, 24; California, 20; Yale, 20; New York University, 19; Tufts, 13; Georgetown, 13; Maine, 12; Manhattan, 12; Harvard, 11½; Cornell, 9½; Princeton, 9; Michigan State 8½; Brown, 7; Pennsylvania, 7; Rhode Island State, 6; Fordham, 6; Boston College, 5; Holy Cross, 4; Syracuse, 2; Temple, 2.

I. C. 4-A. Champions

100-Yard Dash
Norwood H. Ewell, Penn State. Time, 9.7s.

220-Yard Dash
Norwood H. Ewell, Penn State. Time, 20.9s. Equals record set by Charles E. Borah of Southern California in 1927.

440-Yard Run
James B. Herbert, New York University. Time, 48.1s.

880-Yard Run
Edward Burrowes, Jr., Princeton. Time, 1m. 52.2s.

One-Mile Run
Leslie MacMitchell, New York University. Time, 4m. 19.4s.

Two-Mile Run
Andrew E. Neidnig, Manhattan. Time, 9m. 18.4s. New meet record, breaking mark of 9m. 21.2s. set by Joseph P. Moclair of Manhattan in 1938.

120-Yard High Hurdles
Edward Dugger, Tufts. Time, 14.3s. New meet record, breaking mark of 14.4s. set by Earl Thomson of Dartmouth in 1920 and equalled by two other men.

220-Yard Low Hurdles
Edward Dugger, Tufts. Time, 23.2s.

One-Mile Relay
New York University (Stanford Braun, George Hagans, Harold Bogrow, James B. Herbert). Time, 3:16. New meet record, breaking mark of 3m. 19.6s. set by Southern California (Louis S. Zamperini, Arthur Reading, Howard D. Upton, Erwin F. Miller) in 1939.

High Jump
Arthur F. Byrnes, Manhattan. Height, 6ft. 5¼in.

Pole Vault
O. Guinn Smith, California. Height, 14ft.

Broad Jump
Norwood H. Ewell, Penn State. Distance, 23ft. 8¼in.

Shot Put
Alfred C. Blozis, Georgetown. Distance, 53ft. 9¼in. New meet record, breaking mark of 53ft. 2¾in. set by John C. Lyman of Stanford in 1934.

Discus Throw
Alfred C. Blozis, Georgetown. Distance, 167ft. 4⅝in. New meet record, breaking mark of 163ft. 7⅜in. set by Eric C. W. Krenz of Stanford in 1930.

Hammer Throw
Robert H. Bennett, Maine. Distance, 176ft. 8½in.

Javelin Throw
Nick Vukmanic, Penn State. Distance, 212ft. 5¾in.

Team Champion
Pittsburgh, 29½ points.

Women's State Golf Championship (Qualifying Round)

Mrs. Donald K. McClusky, Grand View	49-43--	92
Mrs. George R. Norby, Green Hill	43-48—	91
Mrs. Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., Rockport	55-49—104	
Mrs. John S. Amory, Myopia	51-45—	96
Nancy Sutherland, Walpole	50-50—100	
Margaret J. Jackson, Belmont	51-53—104	
Mrs. Charles F. Bartholomew, Brae Burn	46-46—	92
Mrs. Edward H. Baker, Oakley	45-45—	90
Mrs. Harriet E. Ferris, The C. C.	50-53—103	
Mrs. C. F. Eaton, Jr., The C. C.	49-44—	93
Mrs. Warren Beard, Charles Riv.	44-41—	85
Mrs. Willard Howard, Wellesley	43-49—	92
Mrs. John Grew, Dedham	45-42—	87
Mrs. William Auston, The C. C.	49-46—	94
Deborah Verry, Tatnuck	47-43—	90
Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret, Chas. R.	46-45—	91
Mrs. Winthrop G. Dow, Wellesley	48-45—	93
Anne Gormley, Belmont	44-46—	90
Miss Marie Bourneuf, Chas. R.	48-47—	95
Mrs. Thomas Whiteside, Dedham	46-44—	90
Mrs. Robert G. Hess, Tatnuck	51-50—101	
Mrs. Alfred H. Peabody, Dedham	59-48—107	
Mrs. Francis H. Gleason, Cohasset	49-51—100	
Mrs. John G. Palfrey, The C. C.	56-51—107	
Harriet Brewster, Blue Hill	51-56—107	
Hilda W. Williams, The C. C.	53-46—	99
Mrs. George N. Adelman Thorny Lea	47-44—	91
Mrs. Eli Brilliant, Pine Brook	51-51—102	
Mrs. Thomas J. Carty, Blue Hill	46-47--	93
Ruth K. Wilkie, Woodland	51-48—	99
Peggy Baker, Worcester	54-47—101	
Helen Morgan Brae Burn	53-55—108	
Mrs. Robert H. Morris, The C. C.	50-54—104	
Mrs Leslie B. Goff, Grand View	53-50—103	
Rena Morrow, Fresh Pond	53-55—108	
Mrs. Warren H. Preble, Woodland	55-54—109	
Mrs. Walter D. Cosgrove, Green Hill	65-53—118	
Mrs. Nicholas Thorton, Grand View	54-50—104	

Three 'M' Players Signed

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The Milwaukee Club of the American Professional Football League announced the signing of three former University of Minnesota players, Win Pedersen, Earl Ohlgren and Charles Myre.

Pedersen, all-Big Ten tackle in 1939, also will assist head coach Tiny Cahoon.

Ohlgren was all-Conference end at Minnesota for two years and Myre was a halfback.

Thrilling I. C. Four-A. Finish

Wide World

Although these two boys, from Princeton and Harvard, respectively, failed to break any record in their I. C. Four-A. half-mile final, the finish was exciting enough for the spectators to forget the time. Ed Burrowes, Jr., of the Tigers (left) just managed to nip Jim Lightbody, Harvard captain, at the tape. The time was 1:52.2.

Hogan Turns In Par-Breaking 68 At Canterbury

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 3 (AP)—Forecasts of the winning score for the national open golf tournament came in for some changes today in view of par-cracking preliminary rounds by the game's heaviest hitters.

Canterbury's 6,933-yard par-72 layout was so rain soaked over the week end that water sloshed under foot and balls took almost no roll. Temporary greens were used in advance of the regular holes.

But Ben Hogan, the Texas plainsman, blasted out 36-32—68, four under par. Jimmy Thomson, one of the game's longest drivers, came in with 34-36—70. Johnny Bulla, another slugger, had scored a 71.

Greenskeepers protected the greens for tournament play starting Thursday and set the flags in fairway length grass. Consequently putts were short and the scores not to be underrated despite the shortened yardage.

Hogan got an eagle and two birdies. Thomson made five birdies.

Hogan and Ky Laffoon of Chicago played against Thomson and Tommy Armour in a best ball match and it was serious golf all the way. Laffoon was wild on the early holes and Armour's play was not sensational.

John Montague of Los Angeles, Ralph Guldhal, champion in 1937 and 1938, and Jimmy Hines of New York toured the course but turned in no scores..

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Ted Lyons, White Sox, and Jimmie Foxx, Red Sox—Former shut out Boston on six hits to win first game, while latter's 13th home run with one on in ninth inning won second game.

Walter Beck, Phillies, and Bob Bowman and John Mize, Cardinals—Beck won first game with seven-hit pitching; Bowman duplicated this in second game, and Mize hit two home runs, his 13th and 14th of year.

George Selkirk and Marvin Breuer, Yankees—Former hit homer in each game to lead big batting attack on Browns and latter pitched five-hitter in second game.

Bob Feller, Indians, and Frank Hayes, Athletics—Former subdued A's on eight hits in opener and latter tripled to bat in three runs during 13-hit attack in nightcap.

Bucky Walters, Reds, and Dick Errickson, Bees—Walters stifled Boston on five hits for his ninth straight victory in first game, and Errickson shut out the champions on eight blows in the nightcap.

Jim Wasdell and Leo Durocher, Dodgers—Former hit two doubles and single and drove in all three Brookyn runs in first game against Cubs, and latter drove in both runs with a double to win second game.

Hank Greenberg, Tigers—Hit two-run homer and double to lead assault on Senators.

Bob Elliott, Pirates, and Hank Danning, Giants—Former's double drove in deciding run in first game; latter accounted for three runs with two singles in second session.

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	36	24	.600
Oakland	37	29	.561
San Diego	33	30	.524
San Francisco	31	32	.492
Hollywood	32	34	.485
Sacramento	32	34	.485
Los Angeles	29	33	.468
Portland	23	37	.383

International League

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Official International League standings:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	26	12	.684
Jersey City	22	14	.611
Baltimore	23	17	.595
Newark	18	18	.500
Montreal	16	23	.410
Toronto	15	23	.395
Syracuse	13	20	.394
Buffalo	14	22	.389

In the Dugout

By Rumill

McCarthy Is Confident

Caught between the bases. . . Leo Durocher has looked over 16 outfielders this spring, and is still looking. . . Larry MacPhail took Joe Gallagher and Jim Wasdell on the recommendation of Tom Sheehan, the Minneapolis manager. . . In the American League they say that Wasdell will never be a good hitter. . . Roy Cullenbine, who went to the Browns for Gallagher, gave the Dodgers a .180 batting average for his $25,000 bonus. . . Bill Terry predicts that the double-header season, now under way, will bring about the downfall of the Dodgers.

Joe McCarthy thinks that his pets, the Yankees, will be in first place by June 20 . . . Has anyone notified Joe Cronin? . . . Gene Moore was headed for Montreal when rescued by the Bees . . . Freddy Fitzsimmons has won four straight for Brooklyn this spring and has a lifetime total of 196 mound victories . . . A grand fellow . . . That onesided World Series beating, apparently, has had no effect on the 1940 Reds . . . They are currently ahead of their 1939 pace . . . Have you noticed that Jim Turner is winning again for Bill McKechnie? . . . Don't look now, but Branch Rickey is quietly on the hunt for a new Cardinal manager, and it isn't Joe Medwick.

* * *

Daily query: Name the only two big league players, now retired, who three times hit three home runs in a single game . . . (Answer somewhere below) . . . The Windup, carrying brief word sketches of all major clubs and most of the larger minors, is now on the news stands . . . It is edited by Stan Carlson, out of Minneapolis . . . Wind-up, among other features, has Ty Cobb's "dream team" as follows: Christy Mathewson, Walter Johnson, Ed Walsh, Carl Hubbell, Grover Alexander and Eddie Plank, pitchers; Mickey Cochrane and Roger Bresnahan, catchers; George Sisler, Eddie Collins, Honus Wagner and Buck Weaver around the infield, and Joe Jackson, Tris Speaker and Babe Ruth in the outfield.

* * *

There should be a law against the Yankees keeping Priddy, the Kansas City second baseman, in the minor leagues . . . The boy is hitting better than .360, or was when averages were last released, and doing his usual sensational bit in the field . . . At last reports the Red Sox farm hand, Larry Powell, had won seven games and lost only three at San Francisco . . . They say he will be ready by next spring . . . The Sox hope so . . . George Lacy, the giant young Boston catcher, is hitting well over .300 for Louisville.

Houston, Texas League, has a young southpaw named Howard Pollet . . . The home folks are calling him the best rookie lefty since Carl Hubbell and Bill Hallahan . . . He is headed for the Cardinals . . . Judging by Cardinal box scores, Ray Blades could use him right away . . . Ted Williams is playing with dynamite when he goes around mumbling unkind words about Boston fans and newspapermen . . . They all learn eventually, but it takes some longer than others . . . Although few know it, that Chet Ross fellow in left field for the Bees is quite a ball player . . . If he were with a first-place club they would be calling him another Di Maggio.

* * *

Clark Griffith is still predicting a total collapse for the Yankees . . . Wonder why the Old Fox does not forget about the whole thing? . . . Answer to above query: Lou Gehrig with the Yankees, and Goose Goslin with the Senators and Browns . . . The Cubs left 253 runners stranded on the bases in the first 32 contests . . . Clydell "Slick" Castleman, who showed so much promise with the Giants a few seasons back, is attempting a comeback via the Jersey City club . . . After listening to the Phillies make more noise than a dozen shouting politicians during infield practice, Casey Stengel said: "A good curve ball will stop that." . . . Casey also thinks that the Phils wouldn't be quite so satisfied with Art Mahan at first base and Bob Bragan at shortstop if good pitching wasn't keeping the club above water . . . When Doc Prothro bought Mahan, Art was riding the Louisville bench.

Sally Green No. 1 In Table Tennis

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Eighteen-year-old National Champion Sally Green of Indianapolis topped the United States Table Tennis Association's women's singles rankings announced by Elmer Cinnater, ranking committee chairman.

Ruthe Brewer of New York was placed second and Betty Henry of South Bend, Ind., third.

Other rankings:

Fourth, Mildred Wilkinson, Chicago; fifth, Mrs. Mae Clouther, Arlington, Mass.; sixth, Mrs. Mae Spannaus, New Rochelle, N. Y.; seventh, Mrs. Matilda Plaskow, Philadelphia; eighth, Leah Thall, Columbus, Ohio; ninth, Mary Baumbach, South Bend; tenth, Helen Baldwin, Des Moines; eleventh, Marjorie Leary, Peoria, Ill.; twelfth, Mayo Rae Rolph, Portland, Ore.; thirteenth, Helen Germaine, New York; fourteenth, Alice O'Connor, Arlington, N. J.

Fifteenth, Mrs. Reba Monness, New York; sixteenth, Molly Karlevis, Newark, N. J.; seventeenth, Mrs. Gladys Hotsenpiller, Chicago; eighteenth, Mrs. Norma Landwehr, Toledo; nineteenth, Mrs. Norma Studer, Columbus; twentieth, Mrs. Dolores Kuenz, Normandy, Mo.; twenty-first, Gladys May, Toledo; twenty-second, Martha Kiefer, Louisville; twenty-third, Margaret Koolery, Detroit.

The committee said it had insufficient information to rank the following players: Dorothy Halliday, Baltimore; Henrietta Wright, Philadelphia; Mrs. Violet Smolens, Bridgeton, N. J.; and Pauline Betz, California.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	24	11	.686
Cleveland	24	15	.615
Detroit	22	15	.595
New York	20	18	.526
Chicago	17	23	.425
Philadelphia	15	22	.405
Washington	16	24	.400
St. Louis	14	24	.368

Results June 1

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 1.
Detroit 12, Washington 3.
New York 8, St. Louis 5.

Results June 2

Chicago 6, Boston 0.
Boston 10 Chicago 8.
New York 13, St. Louis 4.
New York 11, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 8, Washington 6.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 12, Cleveland 6.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	27	11	.711
Brooklyn	23	11	.676
New York	20	13	.606
Chicago	19	21	.475
Philadelphia	14	19	.424
St. Louis	14	22	.389
Boston	12	20	.375
Pittsburgh	10	22	.313

Results June 1.

Cincinnati 3, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 3. (12 inns.)
Only games.

Results June 2.

Cincinnati 11, Boston 1.
Boston 2, Cincinnati 0.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 3, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 2, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 2, New York 1.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 3.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results June 1

Yale 4, Fordham 1.
Columbia 3, Harvard 2.
Brown 3, Tufts 2.
Providence College 12, Lowell Textile 1.
Holy Cross 4, Dartmouth 2.
Princeton 7, Pennsylvania 3.
Boston College 5, Seton Hall 4.
Drexel 5, Swarthmore 2.
Navy 4, Army 3.
Rutgers 3, Montclair State 1.
Syracuse 7, Niagara 5.
Western (Mich.) State 1, Iowa State Tchrs. 0.
Lafayette-Gettysburg, rain.

Thirty-Nine Big 10 Track Men Selected

Thirty-nine Western Conference track men, including Ralph Schwarzkopf of Michigan and Roy Cochran of Indiana, have been selected to represent the Big Ten in a dual meet with representatives of the Pacific Coast Conference at Evanston June 17.

Top three place winners in each event at the annual Big Ten championships were selected for the meet with Cochran and Schwarzkopf added as 1939 champions and winners in last year's dual meet. Schwarzkopf did not compete in the 1940 championships because of illness and Cochran withdrew from the finals with a leg injury.

Fourth Men Added

Fourth men in the quarter mile and 100-yard dash were added to the squad to complete 440-yard and mile relay teams. They were Jack Sulzman of Ohio State in the quarter mile and Ralph Hammond of Ohio State, selected for fourth place in the dash after a review of motion pictures of the finishes.

Michigan, Big Ten champions for the fourth straight year, will be represented on the team by eight men. Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin each will have five, Northwestern, Ohio State and Purdue four, Minnesota three and Chicago one.

The Pacific Coast team will be favored for a fourth straight win in the annual inter-Conference rivalry. Despite a virtual concession to the Coast team of slams in the pole vault, javelin and shot put, however, Big Ten expects its best showing in the four years of the meet. The Coast's 1939 margin was 94⅓ to 36⅔.

Preview of N. C. A. A.

The meet, to be held as a twilight affair, will be a preview of the National Collegiate championships at Minneapolis June 21 and 22.

The Big Ten team as selected for the meet:

All-Big Ten Track Team

100-Yard Dash—Myron Piker, Northwestern; Alan Smith, Michigan; George Franck, Minnesota.
220-Yard Dash—Smith, Piker, Franck.
440-Yard Dash—Warren Breidenbach, Michigan; Jack Leutritz, Michigan; Wilmur McCown, Illinois.
880-Yard Run—Ed Buxton, Wisconsin; Campbell Kane, Indiana; Dye Hogan, Michigan.
Mile Run—Kane, Ed Holderman, Purdue; Les Eisenhart, Ohio State.
Two-Mile Run—Holderman, Wayne Tolliver, Indiana; Ed Hedges, Indiana; Ralph Schwarzkopf, Michigan.
220-Yard Low Hurdles—Stan Kelley, Michigan; Dave Rankin, Purdue; Jeff Hall, Michigan; Roy Cochran, Indiana.
120-Yard High Hurdles—Ed Smith, Wisconsin; Dick Reising, Illinois; Joe Finch, Northwestern.
440-Yard Relay—Piker, Smith, Franck, Ralph Hammond, Ohio State.
Mile Relay—Breidenbach, Leutritz, McCown, Jack Sulzman, Ohio State.
High Jump—Don Canham, Michigan; Don Smith, Northwestern; Jim Smith, Northwestern.
Broad Jump—Welles Hodgson, Minnesota; Bill Lewis, Illinois; Ted Tycocke, Purdue.
Pole Vault—Bill Williams, Wisconsin; Larry Stout, Illinois; Ed Davidson, Chicago.
Discus—Archie Harris, Indiana; Bob Fitch, Minnesota; George Paskvan, Wisconsin.
Shot Put—Harris, Forest Weber, Purdue; Paskvan.
Javelin—Howard Ell, Ohio State, Walter Evers, Illinois; Ken Carlsen, Wisconsin.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 2

International League

Jersey City 4-1, Syracuse 2-3.
Rochester 8-10, Buffalo 4-4.
Toronto 4-1, Newark 3-2.
Baltimore 9-5, Montreal 8-11.

American Association

Columbus 4-0, Toledo 3-3.
Milwaukee 7-0, Kansas City 4-6.
Louisville 7, Indianapolis 4.
Minneapolis 9, St. Paul 8.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 3-2, Hollywood 1-0.
San Diego 14-0, Los Angeles 13-3.
San Francisco 13-3, Sacramento 4-5
Oakland 6-6, Portland 4-3.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 4-5, San Antonio 2-0.
Beaumont 12-5, Dallas 4-2.
Fort Worth 4-3, Houston 2-4.
Shreveport 7-6, Tulsa 5-4.

Southern Association

Memphis 2-2, Little Rock 1-1 (second 10 innings).
Atlanta 5-1, Chattanooga 0-5.
Nashville 10-3, Knoxville 4-5.
New Orleans 6-4, Birmingham 5-2.

Eastern League

Binghamton 7-1, Springfield 4-4.
Elmira 4-1, Wilkes-Barre 0-5.
Albany 8-0, Hartford 1-2.
Scranton 6-5, Williamsport 4-7.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	33	148	57	.385
Williams	35	131	50	.382
Cramer	35	157	55	.350
Foxx	35	130	43	.331
Peacock	17	36	11	.306
Tabor	34	129	33	.256
Doerr	35	145	36	.248
Cronin	35	121	27	.223
Di Maggio	9	18	4	.222
Desautels	28	91	18	.198
Nonnenkamp	7	6	0	.000
Owen	2	4	0	.000
Glenn	2	1	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Andrews	4	9	3	.333
Wietelmann	3	3	1	.333
Ross	32	119	37	.311
Miller	32	117	36	.308
Rowell	24	69	21	.304
Lopez	28	95	27	.284
Warstler	18	40	11	.275
Cuccinello	27	99	28	.273
Hassett	32	117	29	.248
West	31	118	29	.246
Cooney	21	56	13	.232
Moore	11	37	8	.216
Sisti	18	53	9	.170
Masi	9	18	3	.167

American Association

CHICAGO, June 3 (AP)—Official standings of the American Association:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	29	12	.707
Minneapolis	26	12	.684
Indianapolis	21	18	.538
Louisville	18	21	.462
Milwaukee	17	20	.459
Columbus	16	19	.457
Toledo	13	23	.361
St. Paul	12	27	.308

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, June 3 (AP)—Standings of the Eastern League, including games of Sunday, June 2:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Albany	20	14	.588
Binghamton	19	14	.576
Scranton	18	14	.563
Hartford	19	17	.528
Elmira	15	14	.517
Wilkes-Barre	14	18	.438
Springfield	14	19	.424
Williamsport	12	21	.364

Ted Lyons of White Sox Is Best 'Sunday Pitcher'

By the Associated Press

The best "Sunday pitcher" in the baseball business right now is that veteran of the Chicago White Sox, Ted Lyons, who has been with the same club for 17 years.

Born in 1900, the same year as Lefty Grove, Lyons came to the American League direct from the campus of Baylor University in 1923, two years before Grove, and still is going strong.

In fact he is the strongest gear in the Sox' well-worn driveshaft today with four victories and two defeats. Chicago has played nine games in the last seven days and won three. Of these three, Lyons won two.

Beat Red Sox

This spring he has pitched every Sunday except one that it rained and he showed up at Fenway Park, Boston, yesterday on schedule. The result was a 6-0 shutout of the league-leading Red Sox on six hits. It was the 225th triumph of his major league career.

The Red Sox recovered from this masterful going over sufficiently to beat out Chicago 10-8 in the second game with Jimmy Foxx notching his 13th home run with one on in the ninth inning. Bobby Doerr and Lou Finney also homered for Boston.

The fact that the Cleveland Indians divided a double bill with the Philadelphia Athletics left the American League squabble in status quo. Bob Feller achieved his eighth victory 7-2 over the A's, giving eight hits. But Philadelphia turned the tables in the nightcap by rallying for seven runs in the seventh inning and a 12-6 conquest.

Dodgers Gain

In the National League the Brooklyn Dodgers whacked a game off the margin separating them and the pace-making Cincinnati Reds by squeezing two one-run decisions out of the Chicago Cubs, 3-2 and 2-1.

Jim Wasdell hit a double for one Brooklyn run in the second inning of the first game, then doubled again in the ninth for the other two. In the nightcap Manager Leo Durocher doubled two tallies across in the second stanza.

The Reds divided two games with the Boston Bees. Bucky Walters bagged his ninth victory without a defeat in the first game, 11-1, holding Boston helpless on five hits and getting the help of two home runs by John Rizzo. The second game, which Boston won 2-0, was a scoreless duel between Dick Errickson and Jim Turner for seven innings. Then rain interrupted and cooled Turner off to the point of giving up the pair of markers in the eighth.

Giants Split

Pittsburgh edged out the New York Giants 2-1 in the eighth inning after Bob Klinger and Hal Schumacher each had pitched seven runless frames, but New York bounced back to take the second game 7-3, although outhit 11-10 and outhomered 2-0.

At St. Louis two pitchers chalked up their first wins of the season. "Boom-Boom" Beck of the Phillies stopped the Cards 4-2 on seven hits and Bob Bowman gave the same amount in winning for St. Louis 9-2. John Mize hit his 13th and 14th home runs in the second game.

The World Champion Yankees continued their upward surge at the expense of the St. Louis Browns with two triumphs, 13-4 and 11-1. Marius Russo and Marvin Breuer gave two well-pitched games, but had the help of a terrific attack in which every one of the other Yankees joined.

Detroit took a single game from the Washington Senators 8-6. The Tigers were outhit 12-9, but starting with Hank Greenberg's two-run homer in the first they piled up all their tallies in the first four frames and coasted in.

More than 200,000 fans turned out for the games in eight cities.

Auerbach Cup

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 3 (AP)—Arno Apel, local speedboat designer, won the Auerbach Cup race Saturday, covering a 25-mile inland waterway course in 26m. 39s.

Apel beat Andy Crawford of Washington, D. C., by two-fifths of a second, after both roared through a thick fog side by side down a 10-mile home stretch. Thomas Glennon of West Chester, Pa., finished third.

It was the second time Apel had won the race since S. Mortimer Auerbach, millionaire sportsman, put up the $5,000 silver cup four years ago, Apel won in 1937 with the Gen V. This year he drove to victory the Tortuga, a 225-inch hydroplane owned by Francis E. Vintschger of Morristown, N. J.

The race was supposed to be around Absecon Island, upon which Atlantic City is situated, but because the weather was so bad and the race had already been postponed twice, the entrants agreed to race over smoother waters back of the island.

Birdie Two

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Golfer Ed Looney drove off the tee into a lake—and made the hole with a birdie two. The ball ricocheted off the water to the green and rolled within a few feet of the cup.

Colege Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Results June 1

Army 13, Navy 2.
Syracuse 13, Union 3.

AMUSEMENTS

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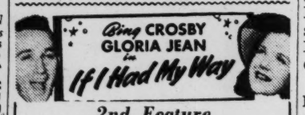
" 12-15 "Calling Philo Vance"—John Stephenson
" 16-18 "Northwest Passage"—Spencer Tracy
" 19-20 "3 Cheers for the Irish"—Priscilla Lane
" 23-25 "Destry Rides Again"—James Stewart
" 26-29 "Virginia City"—Errol Flynn

BOSTON (MOVIES)



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Odd Lot. Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	273,445
1940 volume to date	111,664,095
1939 volume to date	97,406,335

Stocks Drop Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Stocks wavered in today's market as traders exhibited further bewilderment over European war shifts.

Steels, coppers and specialties edged forward in the forenoon, but eventually backed away. Near the final hour, while modest gains were in evidence here and there, losses of fractions to 3 points predominated. Dealings were exceptionally sluggish, transfers being at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

The turnover in the first hour of 70,000 shares was the smallest for that period in a full session since May 22, last year.

Bullish sentiment was chilled a bit by bulletins telling of the bombing of Paris and southeastern France by the Nazis and fears Italy was about to make the long-expected break on the side of the Germans. At the same time relative lightness of selling was encouraging and hopes of a nearby industrial upswing as rearmament expenditures mount remained as a sustaining influence.

Attracting mild support were Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, American Smelting, du Pont, Owens-Illinois, Freeport Sulphur, Pennsylvania, and Great Northern.

U. S. Steel and Bethlehem slipped after an early advance. Inclined to lag also were Chrysler, General Motors, United Aircraft, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, N. Y. Central, International Paper, and Eastman Kodak.

Resistant in the curb were Humble Oil, Gulf Oil, Heyden Chemical, and Aluminum of America. Lake Shore and Creole Petroleum gave ground.

Bond Trend Indefinite

The bond market swung indecisively today in a light trading breeze. Changes both ways were measured largely in fractions.

Irregularity extended even to the foreign list although price movements there were larger.

Higher by as much as 4 points were loans of Norway, Japan and selected South American nations. Pushed down were German, Danish, Italian and Australian bonds.

The market for U. S. Governments was small. Most operators waited for further word of a Treasury refunding program.

Domestic issues marked up included Goodrich 4¼s, Firestone 3½s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, National Dairy 3¾s, and Union Pacific 3½s of '71.

Among the losers were Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, North Western 4¾s of '49, and Santa Fe 4s of '95.

Francisco Sugar 6s dropped 6 points at one time and Canadian National Railway 5s about as much.

Cleveland Union Terminal liens jumped 2 to 5 points.

Corn Prices Rise; Wheat Is Cheaper

CHICAGO, June 3 (AP)—Buying believed to have originated with industries and elevator interests lifted corn prices more than a cent a bushel at times today but the wheat market was slightly lower following the action of securities and due to prospects that trade estimates of domestic production this year will be revised upward.

Milling interests reported flour business had diminished materially due to the fact that much forward buying was done last month.

Corn closed 1-1½ cents higher than Saturday, July 62¾, September 62-61⅞. Wheat rallied in final trading and finished ⅛ lower to ⅜ higher, July 82⅛-82, September 82½-¼. Oats were unchanged to ⅛ off.

India Announces Three War Loans

BOMBAY (AP)—The Government of India has announced three war loans of unspecified amounts.

One issue, 10-year saving certificates aimed at the small investor, will be limited to 5,000 rupees to an individual and will carry an interest rate of 3¼ per cent.

A second issue, designed to attract Moslems, who are forbidden to accept interest on religious grounds, will be interest-free, mature in three years and have no subscription limitations.

The third issue, 6-year defence bonds, will carry a coupon of 3 per cent and be limited to 15,000 rupees per individual.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Lack of supporting orders resulted in fresh declines for most securities in the stock exchange today. War uncertainties kept trade at a minimum. Gilt-edged issues and selected Kaffirs tended upward, however. Industrials were almost uniformly lower, largely on fears of increased taxation. A few oils managed to hold steady. Near Eastern issues showed marked weakness as traders waited for definite information concerning Italy's entry into the war.

Paris: The bourse opened with pronounced weakness in all groups today. Ordinary rentes lost from 50 to 100 centimes and Suez Canal dropped 600 francs.

(News of later trading has been delayed by the air raid on Paris.)

FHA Gets Priority

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Court of Appeals ruled that the Federal Housing Administration was an agency of the United States and that its claims were entitled to Government priority in bankruptcy proceedings.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	53½	52	53½	M'y29
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	
9	4¼	Adams Express	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
27½	17	Adam-Millis (1)	3	17⅜	17	17	Jun 1
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
58⅛	36¾	Air Reduc (1a)	4	38½	38	38	—1
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y27
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	5	4¾	4½	4¾	— ⅛
1⅛	½	Alleghany Corp	213	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
14½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	6	6	6	M'y29
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun 1
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
26½	15½	Alleg-L St (½e)	7	19⅛	18½	18½	— ½
1 ¾	7	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
182	136	Al Ch &Dye (6)	4	142	142	142	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	M'y28
16¾	10¼	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	
6⅜	4½	Allied Stores	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	
73⅞	55	Allied Strs pf(5)	2	55	55	55	M'y28
41⅞	13¼	Allis-Ch M (½e)	7	24¾	24	24	—1¼
16	11¼	Alpha Cem(½e)	5	11⅝	11¼	11¼	M'y31
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y23
18	9½	Amal Lesth pf	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp(2)	5	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
21	12⅛	AmAgChi (.30e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y31
75	41¾	Am Airlines	1	53	51½	51½	—1⅞
12⅜	6⅛	Am Bank Note	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	2	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.30e)	2	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅜
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	92	91¼	92	+1½
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	M'y29
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	13	23⅜	21½	21½	—1½
5⅛	4	Am Car pf	6	41	41	41	Jun 1
23½	13½	Am Ch&Co(.80e)	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	+1¼
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	115	114⅜	114⅞	Jun 1
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¾e)	3	6	6	6	Jun 1
6¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
15¼	8	Am Crystal Sug	2	9	9	9	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1½	1⅜	1½	M'y28
6⅝	3	Am European	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr16
3⅜	1	Am&For Pow	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	3	11½	11½	11½	—1½
28¼	10¾	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	5	13	12½	12½	—2½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	6	3	2⅞	3	
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1)	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ½
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
28	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y25
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'y31
2⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y31
5	1⅜	Am Ice pf(½e)	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y28
6⅜	3¼	Am Internat'l	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	41½	41½	41½	M'y31
12¾	10	Am Locomotive	8	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ¼
60	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	1	43	43	43	M'y31
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	6	15	15	15	Jun 1
121	116	Am Met 6% pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	4	2⅜	2½	2½	Jun 1
63¼	24¾	AmP&L$6(33⅓k)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
54	28¼	A P&L$ 2.81¼k	3	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
10⅝	5¼	Am Rad & St S	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17½	9½	Am Rad Mill	20	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
70	48¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	55	55	55	M'y29
12¾	7¾	Am Saf R (.80)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 1
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
94	20¼	Am Sm & R (1e)	13	36½	35½	35¾	+ ⅞
141	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	123	123	123	+1
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	54	54	54	Jun 1
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F(½e)	18	21¾	20⅝	20⅞	—1⅝
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	13	13	13	
93	75	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	77	75	77	+2
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y31
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	12	150	149⅜	149⅝	— ⅛
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	4	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ¾
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	7	73¼	73	73	
151	137	Am Tob pf (6)	1	138	137	137	M'y28
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	4	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
101½	84⅞	Am W W pf (6)	2	85	84⅞	84⅞	M'y28
12	6	Am Woolen	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf(3k)	7	29⅞	29	29⅞	
6⅛	4½	Am Zinc L & S	10	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼
45½	38	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	38	38	38	M'y16
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	61	21⅜	20¼	20¼	—1
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	1	24	24	24	Jun 1
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14	14	14	+ ½
1⅜	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	10	10	10	M'y28
4¼	⅜	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	M'y28
35½	24	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	24	24	24	M'y31
110⅛	98¾	Am De[pf (7)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	M'y31
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	13	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
6¾	3⅝	Armour Ill p pf	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	.+1½
68	50½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¼	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	1	6¼	6¾	6¾	M'y31
9½	3¾	Artloom Corp	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
5	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	AsDG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	33	Associates In (2)	1	33	33	33	
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jun 1
57½	39½	A T & S F pf(5e)	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	M'y31
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	9	9	9	M'y28
22½	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	10	10	10	M'y29
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	5	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
110	104	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104	104	104	M'y24
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	7	7	7	
51	43½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	
60½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	2	60	57	57	M'y23
6⅜	4	Atlas Tack	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
51½	17⅜	Austin Nichols	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	M'y29
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	24	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	24	14	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4	4	4	— ¼
14⅞	8	Bangor & Ar	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13⅜	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ½
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	4	25¼	25	25	
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	M'y29
105	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	103	103	103	M'y27
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	M'y24
9⅞	7½	Beld-Hem (.40e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 1
67½	6⅜	BelgNRpt(3.27g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr24
36⅜	14½	Bendix Av (1e)	10	27⅝	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.45e)	1	18½	18½	18½	
56¾	50	Ben In L pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'y31
50	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	24½	24½	24½	Jun 1
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	70	71¾	67½	68	—2⅞
120½	109½	Beth S 7% pf(7)	7	1.5	112½	112½	M'y31
54½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	3	17¾	17⅝	17¾	Jun 1
22½	15	Black&Dk (¼e)	3	17	17	17	M'y31
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox	3	7	7	7	— ½
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¼e)	4	15½	15	15	M'y31
28⅜	14¾	Boeing Airplane	39	15½	14⅞	15	— ⅜
19⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	4	22½	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	16½	18¼	18¼	M'y31
24¼	17⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	7	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-Warn (½e)	8	15¾	15¼	15½	— ½
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y29
57¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	4	28	27¾	28	M'y31
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	
13⅜	8	Bridgeport B	18	9⅜	8½	8½	— ⅝
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	17	15½	15	15	— ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Stir (3)	1	29	29	29	M'y28
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	M'y29
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3	3	3	Jun 1
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	27	18	18	18	— ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	14	19½	18¾	19	— ⅝
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pt	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	5	59⅛	58¼	58¼	— ¼
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (½e)	4	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
7⅞	2⅞	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	3	17⅞	17½	17½	+ ⅛
10⅛	6½	Bucyrus-Erie	4	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (⅜e)	4	27½	26¾	26¾	— ¾
30	17⅜	Bullova Watch(2a)	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jun 1
13⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
12½	7⅜	Bur Ad M(.20e)	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	4	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
23¼	18	But Bros pf(1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	10	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	3	7	7	7	— ½
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	10	10	10	M'y28
		C					
26⅞	14	Calit Pack (¼e)	1	16	16	16	— ½
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr24
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	13	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(½e)	10	5⅜	5½	5½	— ¼
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	2	12⅛	12	12	
23½	11¾	Can Dry	12	14½	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	13	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
40½	19½	Cannon M (½e)	1	30	30	30	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	2	3⅝	3½	3½	M'y23
32¾	22⅛	Carpenter (1¾e)	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ¼
3⅜	2	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	2	2	2	M'y31
75	39¼	Case (J I) Co	2	44	44	44	
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	46⅛	45¼	45¼	— ⅞
35½	20	Celanese (½a)	16	23½	22	22	—1½
12⅛	5	Celotex Corp	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y31
6	3	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y28
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	6	27	26½	26½	—1
3⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	8	4	3⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
21½	15	Chain Belt (½e)	1	15	15	15	
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	19	19	19	M'y23
29½	11	Checker Cab	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'y29
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	9	32⅜	32¼	32¼	
97½	85	Ches & C pf (4)	1	85	85	85	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅜	31¼	Ches Corp	3	31½	31½	31½	M'y31
21½	7⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	M'y31
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	4	¾	¾	¾	M'y28
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
52	52	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 1
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	5	10	9¾	10	M'y31
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	27½	25½	25½	M'y23
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y31
1	⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	4	8	8	8	
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	2	10	10	10	
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	1	3¼	3	3	— ¼
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	45	59	57	57¼	—1⅜
14¼	10⅛	City I & F (.60e)	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅜
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.40e)	3	30	30	30	
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	11	31	29	29	—2
45½	25½	Cluett Peab (1e)	15	30¼	29	29	—1
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1⅛e)	4	103	102⅛	103	Jun 1
63	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	56	56	56	M'y31
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅓)	13	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	5	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ½
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	15	15	15	
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	2	17	17	17	Jun 1
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	9	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
7½	4¼	Col G & E (.20e)	23	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pfA (6)	3	70½	70½	70½	M'y31
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jun 1
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	15	15	15	M'y31
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	72	72	72	
48	28	Comi Credit (4)	3	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
108⅛	99	Com Cr pt (4¼)	2	100	100	100	M'y23
56	33	Comi Inv Tr (4)	13	34⅞	33¾	33⅞	—1
13	9¾	Com Tcv pf(4¾)	4	99½	99	99	M'y28
16⅜	8	Comi Solvents	15	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
1½	¾	Com'th & South	38	1⅜	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Jun 1
33	26	Com Edis (1.80)	44	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	5	3	3	3	M'y28
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
51½	19¾	Consol Aircraft	13	22¼	20½	20½	—1⅜
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	9⅝	8⅝	9½	M'y27
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	12	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	35	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅝
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	102¾	102	102	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y21
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1⅝k)	4	⅝	6	6	
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y31
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1¼	Con RR Cuba pf	12	2	2	2	+ ⅜
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y31
104	53¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	M'y29
19½	9⅞	Container (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	3	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
97½	⅓	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	73½	72	72	—1
40¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	2	35	34⅞	35	— ¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	106⅞	106¾	106⅞	+ ⅜
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¾e)	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	31	31	31	
4¾	2	Cont Motors	13	3¼	3	3	— ¼
25	16¾	Cont Oil D (½e)	21	18⅜	17¾	17¾	— ⅞
32	18½	Cont Stee' (½e)	1	23	23	23	Jun 1
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	1	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	50	50	50	—1
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	2	45½	45	45½	— ¼
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	165	165	165	M'y25
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	16	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	8	¾	¾	¾	
24¼	13¼	Crane Co	6	14	13½	14	+ ⅝
105	80	Crane cv pf (5)	1	85	85	85	M'y23
32¾	24¾	Cream of Wh (2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Jun 1
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y31
38⅞	18½	Crown Cork & S

Commerce and Finance

Allied, Neutral, Domestic Orders Push Steel Activity Higher

Business and Industry

Copper Buying Wave Hits U. S. Copper Market

NEW YORK (AP)—British orders for 25,000 tons of copper touched off the biggest domestic buying wave this week since February.

Britain insisted on prompt shipment with the result the market was swept clean of all metal priced below 11½ cents a pound. Local consumers rushed in with orders for more than 10,000 tons to forestall possible shortages for nearby needs.

Anxiety to guard against undersupplies of copper was intensified by announcement of U. S. defense plans.

Trade sources reported the British recently had been taking what metal they could in the outside market at the bargain price of 11⅞ cents a pound. A 25,000-ton order, they pointed out, forced the buyers into the primary field and even there it was probable no one producer was ready to supply so much metal.

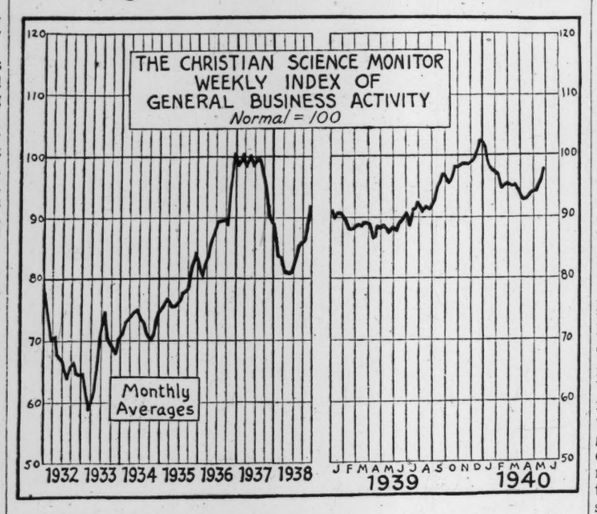
Earlier in the week the French Government placed another order for 75,000 tons of copper with the same group of American-owned foreign producers which has been supplying French wartime needs. Total French buying since start of hostilities stands at 375,000 tons, costing around $100,000,000.

Shipping dislocations, according to experts, was the main reason Britain came to the New York market since she had been getting the great part of her needs from African mines.

Turnover in lead was confined mostly to carload lots at the steady price of 5.00-5.05 cents a pound. Zinc held firm at the recently established base of 6 cents a pound East St. Louis.

Foreign orders for steel continued a paramount factor in the industry although domestic buying also picked up in spots.

Monitor Index of Business Highest Since Mid-January


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J
1939
1940

Continuing the sharp upturn of recent weeks, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity advanced during the week ended May 25 to the best level since mid-January. At 98.2 (prel.) on May 25, the index compared with 97.2 on May 18 and 93.0 on April 6, the low point for the year. On May 27, 1939, the index registered 88.1.

Sharp increases in two of the components, bank debits outside New York City and electric power production, accounted for the latest advance in the index. Both debits and power output countered seasonal declines for the week and exceeded expectations for intramonthly and trend increases. As a result, the two indexes adjusted for the irrespective factors rose to new high levels for the current upturn.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings, the third component, eased off in line with seasonal expectations and remained steady at the previous week's level.

Steel operations continued their steady advance of recent weeks, gaining another 3½ points last week to 78½ per cent of capacity, the highest level for the industry since early February.

Activity in the automobile industry dropped off during the past week in line with expectations for the holiday shutdowns. Some rebound is looked for in the coming week, although output is not expected to reach the levels of previous weeks in May.

Retail trade was further retarded by the influences of the war and continued unseasonable weather, but held gains of 2 to 5 per cent over a year ago. The best gains were reported in the industrial centers of the Middle West.

Commodity prices dropped further during the week of May 25 but some leveling off was indicated during the past week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	May 25* 1940	May 18, 1940	May 27, 1939
Combined index	98.2	97.2	88.1
Bk dbts outside NYC	99.7	97.5	83.8
Elec power produc	102.1	100.9	95.0
Misc carloadings	89.1	89.1	78.6

*Preliminary.

Rea Says Free Capital Would Help Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Speaking before the Agricultural Club here George P. Rea, President of the New York Curb Exchange, sought the cooperation of the farmer in obtaining governmental relief from "the laws which are injuring business and prevening capital from functioning." These laws, he said, are likewise injuring the farmer by curtailing the markets for farm products.

"If capital cannot be used to employ idle men," the curb exchange head asked, "who, in turn, will buy the products raised on the farms? They must suffer along with capital from a continued depression. With the feeling that more jobs, for more people, for more wages, will benefit you, ask that capital be given its day in court. Give it a chance to release itself from those non-useful portions of the restrictions which now prevent the constructive use of its abilities.

"I know that to be paid money for not planting my fields and for letting my reaper be idle just doesn't make sense, and it does not look on the level to me. Under this policy of unwise and unsound procedure we find the stream of production and distribution of all manner of goods, from potatoes to dollars, dammed up so that some ten millions of people continue along with the potatoes and dollars to be unemployed and to be forced to look, through no fault of their own, to the state for support.

"The answer to the problem of farm production is not, in my own opinion, to cut down the supply but, on the contrary, to create a demand. If we can solve the problem of unemployment we should automatically create that demand. Unemployment of many millions of our people is the greatest single factor in our upset economy. If we can find jobs for those men and put wages in their hands to spend, I believe that our economic problems wil be well behind us."

In discussing the relation of the farmer to the economic welfare of the country as a whole, he said: "Business is bad when farmers are not making a good living, conversely, the prosperity of the rest of the country is essential to the well-being of the farmer.

Further, I do not believe that the farming community is satisfied with the present plan under which the farmer is supposed to receive more and more for less and less. That policy is the policy of defeatism, not of ever increasing real wealth. It spells scant rations for the multitudes. The farmer wants to be given good and fair prices for all he can raise. Only that program can ever mean abundance for all."

Hits Restrictions

By a Staff Artist

George P. Rea
President of the New York Curb Exchange

Steel Output Up 3½ Points To 78½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States increased 3½ points during the past week to 78½ per cent of mill capacity due to increasing demand for export and supplying American steel mills heavy bookings, according to the magazine Steel.

"Not only are the Allies placing more tonnage in this country," continues the report, "but neutral countries cut off from former European sources are turning here for their steel requirements. Canada, working at top speed on armament for Great Britain, finds its mills booked far ahead and is placing considerable steel with American mills to supplement the home supply. This is largely plates and bars, with some sheet tonnage, as well.

"Great Britain, operating its plants day and night, seven days a week, requires much iron and steel beyond its own capacity, and with semifinished supplies from the Continent reduced by war conditions, increasing orders are being placed here.

Heavy Backlogs

"Although steelmakers are expediting deliveries on flat-rolled steel booked during the recent low-priced period, to meet the June 30 deadline, backlogs of this class of steel are being accumulated in many cases.

"General buying is in the best volume since last fall, in the experience of leading producers. Much of it is for Government work, directly or indirectly especially in bars and plates, with some sheets, but few structurals. Semifinished steel is in heavy demand, lots of 8,000 to 11,000 tons being booked recently.

"Prices in general are firm and wherever soft spots have developed in recent weeks there is a hardening toward quoted figures. Fewer concessions are being met and the market is much firmer than for some time.

"Scrap continues its upward course, although there has been little tonnage buying. Suppliers are holding their stocks closely in expectation of an intensified demand and bidding on current railroad lists lends color to this attitude.

"Rise of more than $2 per ton since the middle of April shows the strength of the situation. The composite price last week advanced 17 cents, to $18.38, on higher prices on the Atlantic seaboard. At Chicago and Pittsburgh quotations held steady.

Imports Increase

"Steel and iron imports in April totaled 6,674 gross tons, a gain of 30 per cent over March. With scrap imports excluded the gain was 22 per cent. Practically all the tonnage came from Norway and Sweden, the war situation in the Scandinavian countries not being apparent. During four months cumulative import tonnage, 25,558 tons, was only 23.7 per cent of steel and iron products imported in the corresponding period last year."

Belgium to Meet Interest Payments on Dollar Bonds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Holders of coupons of the Kingdom of Belgium's 20-year sinking fund 7 per cent bonds due on June 1, 1955, need only present them to J. P. Morgan & Co, Inc., here to get their money, it was announced today. Thus Belgium, like all the Entente Allies, is meeting its bonded indebtedness promptly, none of hte Allies ever having defaulted on payment of any part of their public debts, amounting to approximately $2,500,000,000.

The Belgian 7 per cent bonds were issued in 1925 by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Company, then private bankers, in the amount of $50,000,000. Each year interest and sinking funds requirements have been met in full. Of approximately $39,000,000 outstanding, more than $30,000,000 has been repatriated and held uncancelled by the Belgian treasury.

The invasion of Belgium by the Germans and King Leopold's capitulation produced an immediate effect on the market for Belgian securities here. After having touched a high of 108 this year, the Belgian 7s sank to a record low of 35, but the announcement by J. P. Morgan and Company, Inc., that coupons of the Belgian 7s would be paid on presentation caused a rally, with the issue closing on Saturday at a 2 point advance.

Two other Belgian government dollar bonds are outstanding—one a 25-year 6½ per cent issue due on September 1, 1949; the other, the 30-year 6s, due on January 1, 1955. The 6½s are outstanding in the amount of approximately $23,500,000, of which $14,394,000 was reported to be held by the Belgian Treasury. Interest payment dates on this issue ar March 1 and September 1.

The 6s of 1955 are outstanding in the amount of about $25,000,000, of which more than $15,000,000 was reported to have been repatriated July 1 is the next interest payment date on these 6s.

Reports of British Copper Order Spur Domestic Demand

NEW YORK (AP)—Reports the British Government was in the local copper market for around 25,000 tons for immediate delivery unleached a flood of orders from domestic buyers, trade sources revealed.

Britain has ordered about 10,000 tons of copper at a shade above 11½ cents a pound.

Additional tonnages at least equal to that amount and probably running to another 15,000 tons were expected to be ordered soon, it was said.

The metal was bought in the local market, trade experts said, probably because of diversion of shipping facilities by English authorities. African producers have supplied most of the Allied nations' war needs.

Domestic consumers' business was done at 11½ cents after they learned of the British order.

The concerted demand from domestic and oceseas buyers practically cleaned out the outside, or resale, market, dealers reported.

Traders said no one producer of copper was in position to handle the huge British order and it probably would be divided among three or four major interests.

The British orders were in addition to a 75,000-ton purchase by the French earlier this week. Metal for the French, however, will be supplied by American-owned foreign mines.

U. S. Leather Earns $206,807

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Leather Company reported net income for the six months ended April 30 of $206,807, compared with net loss of $33,659 in the comparable period a year earlier.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market continues to act extremely well. Though traders are still preoccupied with the war, the market seems to have developed considerable resistance to bad news from Europe. On Tuesday morning, for example, the shock of the Belgian surrender resulted only in an hour or two of selling, which failed to drive prices through the May 21 lows and from which the market promptly rallied.

It seems quite possible that the crash in prices from 145 on the Dow-Jones industrials down to the recent 114 level has fully discounted the possibility of Allied defeat, and that anything the Allies can now salvage from the wreckage of their hopes—which as a matter of fact may be substantial—will be so much to the good so far as the stock market is concerned. There is considerable good opinion round here that the market may be on the way to recover to round 125-130 on the Dow-Jones industrials regardless of what happens in Flanders and Northern France.

The means that if an Allied defeat comes, it is definitely out, for the moment, as a bearish market influence. The very people here who are predicting such a calamity are also predicting a continued rise from these levels for a week or two to the 125-130 level. Melancholy as it is to report, it seems a fact that most opinion round the Street is that the Allies' cause is lost. There is talk of a separate peace.

The talk is that Hitler won't try to cross the channel but instead will turn south; that opinions on French unity to the contrary, the French people are still not near as united as the British, and that Hitler, with his usual deftness and cunning, will split them off and make a Continental peace, while the British government will go on fighting and perhaps even remove its government to Ottawa. To say this is merely to report opinion round the Street, not to predict. To a man, the Street hopes it won't happen; sympathizers with Germany here are scarcer even than sympathizers with the New Deal.

People who think this admit that the stock market might have a very bad hour or two on such news; but they feel that the break of the past three weeks has just about discounted it and that such bad news wouldn't have near the ill consequences on the market that, for example, the news had that the Germans had taken Sedan and had then pushed on through to the coast at Abbeville.

That news, which sent the market plunging, was really the epoch-making news that a new type of war had appeared and that world-shaking social and economic consequences were to result from it. Machines did it, to the Street's surprise; and after that, whatever the machines can do will never be quite the surprise that a Sedan and Abbeville were.

So the Street's attention is no longer entirely turned on the war. It is turning toward Washington. And there, it is felt, will be the next problem for the market. It is felt that this is a national emergency; that we have to arm; that arming today is a matter of precision tools and industrial coordination; that the direction of such tools requires business guidance; and that the Administration has dug its heels in to resist every inch the retaking of political ground that must be gained in order that businessmen can again run business and industrialists again run industry. The advisory council Mr. Roosevelt appointed is considered nothing more than window-dressing; it is felt certain that within a few weeks the plan will be sabotaged.

Feeling in the Street about the political outlook is very much like feeling in the country in recent months about the war. Just as it was felt that time was on the side of the Allies, so now it is felt that time is on the side of reaction; that the first battles may be won by the Administration but that there must eventually be a swing to the right and away from the recent reform program. And, there is a feeling that, perhaps, all these hopes may be upset and Mr. Roosevelt, whom everybody here thinks is certain to accept the Democratic nomination, might after all win in November.

So the outlook is construed somewhat as follows. For a time, the market may take a bullish view. It may discount the prospect that American business is accelerating and that in November the obstructions to a real rearmament program will be swept away. But—by the time the Dow-Jones industrials have reached 130, it may become apparent that the New Deal will not give an inch and that Messrs. Morgenthau and Hopkins are really in strategic positions and that the defense program has bogged down.

Nothing is more inhibiting to business enthusiasm than uncertainty, and such uncertainties, similar to those of the last months of Mr. Hoover's regime, might cause a serious setback in business. There might be a feeling that even the rearmament program isn't really going to revive business, and that the bad luck of having to prepare for war and to contend with a hostile Washington crowd at the same time is just too much for business to stand.

Inflation Seems Far Off

This bearish view exists, but it seems far-fetched. If Mr. Roosevelt doesn't see the light as construed by the right wing of politics, at least he is likely to try to "float the country to harmony on a sea of money." The money may be largely wasted but anyway it would be money. There is a lot of bearishness floating around here based on the old-fashioned idea that if you don't balance the budget you have to pay the piper, and this kind of opinion is tropismatically overbearish.

Budget deficits can be ignored as a market factor until the day comes when business accelerates so fast that wages go so high that the slack in raw-material-producing-capacity is so completely taken up that raw materials begin to appreciate—and that's a long way off. Traders have had the edge on serious-minded people for years who could ignore orthodox budget considerations and old-fashioned ideas of the relations between a national fisc and commodity prices—and they probably will keep it. There is nothing constant in the field of economics except the element of change.

The immediate business outlook is good. True, retail car demand has fallen off with the stock market, as it usually does, and cotton textile activity has fallen further, this being an off year in the two-year cotton textile cycle. But scrap steel continues strong despite the threat that its export may be banned. Steel operations have lifted to 78½ per cent, with 90 per cent being talked.

Market Outlook Good

The outlook for stocks remains good. Business is on the upgrade, and prospects of phenomenal social, political, and economic changes do not contradict prospects that the business indices are going to continue accelerating. It remains significant that in last week's tax program there were no proposals for excess- or war-profits taxes. Stockholders may have one last gasp of prosperity even if in the long run and in the final analysis they are outmoded.

If the Allies aren't split and defeated soon, it means a long war and heavy orders here. That's bullish on American industry. If they are, we shall go into an armament program such as has never been heard of, seen, or even imagined—and that's bullish, too. If the Administration opposes it or puts a brake shoe on the wheel, that's bearish—but it's temporary. Stocks look higher, commodities don't look any lower, and government bonds look as though a few points shake-out is the absolute worst that can be expected.

Mexico May Pay Cities Service Co.

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Reports in usually well-informed oil circles said that Mexico might effect an understanding with the Cities Service Co. to pay about $3,000,000 for the American concern's Mexican holdings expropriated with other foreign petroleum interests in 1938.

The Mexican Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, himself hinted that the Government was on the verge of reaching an agreement with another oil company. Mexico announced last month that it had settled for $8,500,000 the claims of the Consolidated Oil Corp. (Sinclair).

The Ambassador said he had advised President Cardenas that "new companies in the future might solicit a settlement." He mentioned no specific company.

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• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

FTC Charges Price Fixing In Chemicals

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission said that it had issued a complaint accusing an association, 11 individuals and 31 corporations of conspiring to fix prices of chemicals, fertilizer, insecticides and fungicides.

Principal respondents named were the Agricultural Insecticide & Fungicide Association, New York, its officers and directors, 26 member companies of the association and five other corporations.

The commission contended that the association and the 31 firms entered into an agreement in 1936 to restrain competition in the sale of their products by maintaining uniform prices, terms and discounts, with the association acting as a clearing house for price information.

Individuals named were R. N. Chipman, Bound Brook, N. J., Chairman of the association's board of directors; L. S. Hitchner, New York, President and Treasurer; June C. Heitzman, New York, Secretary, and these directors: H. D. Whittlesey, Cleveland; H. P. Mansfield, Wilmington, Del.; J. B. Cary, Middleport, N. Y.; J. H. Boyd, Memphis, Tenn.; A. J. Flebut, Richmond, Calif.; G. F. Leonard, Louisville, Ky., and R. E. Demmon and G. E. Riches, New York.

The five corporations accused of co-operating with the association, although not members of it, were Allegheny Chemical Corporation, Reading, Pa.; Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and General Chemical Company, Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation and Tennessee Corporation, all of New York.

Association member companies listed were:

Acme White Lead and Color Works, Detroit; American Agricultural Chemical Co., American Cyanamid and Chemical Corp., George W. Cole and Company, Inc., Detroit, Inc., John Powell & Co., all of New York; American Nicotine Company, Inc., Henderson, Ky.; The Antiseptic Products Company, Denver, Colo.; California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif.; Chipman Chemical Company, Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.; Hercules Glue Company, Ltd., trading as Colloidal Products, Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc., Wilmington, Del.; the Grand Junction, Colo.; Fred L. Lavanburg Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lucas Kil-Tone Co., Philadelphia; Niagara Sprayer and Chemical Co., Inc., Middleport, N. Y.; Nicotine Production Corporation, Inc., Clarksville, Tenn.; Sherwin-Williams Co., Inc., Cleveland; Southern Acid & Sulphur Co., Inc., St. Louis; J. M. Taylor, E. P. Brown and E. W. Parker, trading as Taylor Chemical Works, Ltd., Aberdeen, N. C.; Tobacco By-Products and Chemical Corporation, Louisville, Ky.; the J. W. Woolfolk Company, Port Valley, Ga., and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Corona Chemical Division, Milwaukee.

The complaint grants the respondents 20 days in which to answer the allegations.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Hldrs. of Record.
Am Roll M 4½% pf	$2.12½	Q	July 1	June 10
Hamilton Cot Co Ltd	$1	..	June 15	June 8
$2 conv pf	75c	..	July 2	June 15
Ill Com Tel Co (Madison,Wis) $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Penn Inv Co pf	50c	..	June 10	May 27

Resumed

Bath Iron Wks	25c	..	July 1	June 15
Can Conv Co, Ltd	50c	..	Aug. 15	July 31

Extra

Brown & Sh Mfg	$1.50	..	June 10	June 3
Kysor Heater Co com	15c	..	June 15	June 1
Montreal City & Dist Savings Bank	$3	Q	July 2	June 15
So P Rico Sug	35c	..	July 1	June 7
Std Bk So Af	2 sh	..	..	..
Un Stove	5c	..	June 30	June 20

Interim

Bucyrus Erie	25c	..	July 1	June 12
Dom & Edry & St	25c	..	July 2	June 8
Power Corp Ca	30c	..	June 29	June 8

Irregular

Capital Trans Co	25c	..	July 1	June 15
Divco-Twin Truck Co	25c	..	June 15	June 5
Hard Rock Gold Mines, Ltd	5c	..	June 29	June 11
Tyler Fixt	15c	..	June 1	May 11
Vanadium All St	$1	..	June 28	June 15

Initial

Disney (Walt) Prod'ns 6% pf	37½c	Q	July 1	June 15

Final

Ca Wallpaper "A&B"	$1	..	July 12	July 2

Regular

Am Pub Welfare Tr A	12½c	S	June 15	June 1
Armstrong Rub Inc	$2	..	June 25	June 10
Basic Dolomite, Inc com	12½c	..	June 15	June 7
Bell Tel Pa pf $1.62½	$1.62½	Q	July 15	June 20
Black & Decker Mfg	25c	Q	June 28	June 14
Bristol Brass Cp	50c	..	June 15	May 31
Br Col Pow A	50c	Q	July 15	June 29
Brown & Sharp Mfg	$1.50	Q	June 10	June 3
Bucyrus Erie pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 12
Ca Convert	50c	..	Aug. 15	July 31
Ca For Inv pf	$2	Q	July 1	June 15
Ca Gen Elec	$2	..	July 1	June 15
Ca Oil Cos pf	$2	Q	July 1	June 20
Cen Trust (Cin)	$1	Q	July 1	June 20
Chi June Rye & Un Stk Yards Co	$2.25	..	July 1	July 1
Citizens Whole Sup 7% pf	87½c	Q	July 1	June 27
Do 6% pf	75c	Q	July 1	June 27
Coml Alco pf	10c	Q	July 15	June 29
Credit Accept $1.40 cv pf	35c	Q	June 15	May 31
Dom E&C (W) pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 20
Dom Foand & Stl	25c	Q	July 2	June 20
Dom Glass	$1.25	Q	July 2	June 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	July 2	June 15
Egry Register Co 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	June 20	June 20
El Paso N Gas	50c	Q	June 30	June 15
Famous Ply (Ca)	25c	Q	June 29	June 15
Gr Rap & Ind Ry	$2	S	June 20	June 15
Guar Tr Canada	$2.50	..	Jan. 15	..
Do	$2.50	..	July 15	June 30
Halifax Ins (N S)	50c	S	July 2	June 10
Harshaw Chem	25c	..	July 1	June 21
Hersh Chm 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 29	June 24
Hinde & D Pap Canada, Ltd	12½c	..	July 2	June 15
Hinde & D Pap	25c	..	July 1	June 10
Do pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 10
Ind P & L	40c	..	July 10	July 1
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	July 1	June 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 10
Iron Fireman	30c	..	June 1	May 10
Island Ck Coal	50c	..	July 1	June 14
Do pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 14
Jersey Cent P & L 5½% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 10
Do 7% pf A	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 25
Kysor Heater	15c	Q	June 15	June 1
Mid West Ref	10c	Q	June 25	June 10
National Steel Car Ltd	50c	Q	July 15	June 29
Ohio Brass	50c	..	June 24	June 8
Parke Davis	40c	..	June 29	June 13
Pa Edison $5 pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 10
Do $2.80 pf	70c	Q	July 1	June 10
Penna W & P pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 10
Peoples Tel	$2	Q	July 1	June 15
Pond Creek Poc	25c	..	July 1	June 29
Porto Rico Pow Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 2	June 19
Power Corp of Canada Ltd	30c	..	June 29	June 8
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 29
Do pf pf	75c	Q	July 15	June 29
Savannah Gas pf	43¾c	Q	June 1	May 28
Sefton F Can pf	$1.25	Q	June 29	June 25
Signal O&G A & B	50c	Q	June 15	June 5
So Adv B & P 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 23
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 23
Do $2 pf	50c	Q	June 1	May 23
Squibb (E R)&Sons	25c	..	June 1	May 23
Stedman Brgs Ltd	15c	Q	July 2	May 31
Std Oil Cos pf	75c	Q	July 2	June 20
Talon Inc	60c	Q	June 15	June 20
Toronto Gen Trusts Corp	$1	Q	July 2	June 15
Un Art The Cir pf	$1.25	Q	June 15	May 31
United Carbon	75c	..	July 1	June 15
West Texas Utilities $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s 43-40 June	100.15	100.15	100.15
1 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	102.27	102.27	102.27
1 3¼s 45-54	107.17	107.17	107.17
1 4s 54-44	111.23	111.23	111.23
2 3½s 49-4F	108.20	108.23	108.23
1 2¾s 5-47	105.27	105.27	105.27
3 2¾s 54-51	104.24	104.24	104.24
75 2⅞s 60-55	105.1	105	105
1 2½s 63-58	103.23	103.23	103.23
1 2½s 65-60	103.20	103.20	103.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 47-42	103.28	103.28	103.28

Home Owners Loan

3 3s 52-44	105.6	105.6	105.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s 48	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝
9 Alleghany cv 5s 44	70½	70½	70½
1 Alleghany cv 5s 49	59½	59½	59½
8 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107½	107½
5 Am & For P5s 2030	51	51	51
5 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
4 Am Int 5½s 49	91⅛	91	91
7 Am T&T 5½s 43	21-32	106⅛	106⅛
15 Am T&T 3¼s 66	104¾	104½	104⅝
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
3 Arm Del 4s 57	96	95¾	96
5 Arm Del 4s 55	96⅜	96	96
15 AT&SF 4s 95	101⅞	101¾	101¾
1 AT & SF 4s 95 reg	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 AT&SFRky M 4s 65	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	65½	65⅛	65⅛
5 A C Line 4½s 64	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 A C Line 5s 45	62	62	62
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
13 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	104¼	104¼
10 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	57½	57¼	57¼
12 B&O 95 st A	17¼	17	17¼
1 B&O 95 st C	20	20	20
1 B&O 2000 st D	17	17	17
6 B&O 96 st F	17	17	17
23 B & O cv 60 st	9	8¾	8¾
6 B&O 1st 4s 48	58	58	58
3 B&O S W 50 st	35½	35	35
1 Bang & Aroos 5s 43	91	91	91
28 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105¼	105¼
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	101	101	101
28 Boston & Me 5s 67	48½	47½	47½
29 Boston & Me 5s 67 st	46¾	45¾	46½
8 Bost & Me 4¾s 61	48½	48	48½
1 Boston & Me 4¾s 61 st	46	46	46
2 Boston & Me 5s 55	49	49	49
22 Boston & Me 5s 55 st	46¾	46	46¾
8 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	106	105¾	105¾
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50 ct	86½	86½	86½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 5s'70	77¼	77	77
16 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	79⅝	79¼	79¼
12 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	78	77	77⅛
24 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	73⅞	73½	73¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	73¾	73¾	73¾
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	73¾	73¼	73⅛
13 Can Nor 6½s'46	95	94½	94½
1 Can Pac 5s'54	58	58	58
8 Can Pac 4½s'60	54	53⅛	54
22 Can Pac ds perp	42½	42	42
2 Carr C&G 6s'52	104	104	104
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
1 Certain-td 5½s'48	68½	68½	68½
2 C & O 3½s'96 D	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
10 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	94½	94	94⅛
2 C & O rfg 3½s'63F	104½	104¼	104½
7 CB&Q geu 4s'58	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	95	95	95
15 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	91⅜	91¼	91¼
2 Chi & Erie 5s'82	93	93	93
12 Chic Gt West 4s'59	22	22	22
1 Chi ⅛ L 6s'66	4	4	4
1 Chi I&L 5s'66	4¼	4¼	4¼
40 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1	1	1
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	13	13	13
9 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	1⅝	1½	1½
6 Chi & NW 4s '87	11½	11½	11½
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 C R I & P 4s '88	10½	10½	10½
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
44 City Of NY 3s B '80 wi	90½	90	90
158 City of NY 3s I '80 wi	90⅜	89¾	89¾
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	15¾	105¾	105¾
1 CCC & St L 4½s '77	39¼	39¼	39¼
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	80¼	80¼	80¼
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	65½	65	65⅝
1 Col & So 4½s '80	23½	23½	23½
8 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104½	104½	104½
8 Con Edis 3½s '48	15½	105½	105½
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	105½	105½	105½
7 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
2 Crown Cork 4½s'48	100	100	100
1 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	101½	101½	101½
2 Cuba R R 5s'52	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
10 Dayton P&L 3s'70	102½	102½	102½
3 D & R G 4s'36	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
1 D & R G West 5s'55	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 D&RGW5s'55 Asd	1⅜	1	1⅜
2 Det & Mack 1st 4s'95	40	40	40
2 Det T Tun 4½s'61	90	90	90
5 Erie rfg 5s'67	9½	9¼	9¼
5 Erie 1st 5s'75	9⅜	9¼	9¼
10 Erie gen lien 4s'96	19	18¼	18½
1 Erie cv 4s'53 B	14½	14½	14½
3 Firestone T&R 3½'48	104	104	104
4 Fal E Cst 5s'74	5	5	5
1 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	51	51	51
7 Francis Sug 6s'56	44½	44	44
2 Gen Cable 5½s'47	100	100	100
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	60	59½	59½
22 Goodrich 4¼s'56	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	105	105	105
1 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	96½	96½	96½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	70	70	70
9 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s'54	98	98	98
2 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	26¼	26	26
2 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	39⅜	39¼	39⅜
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	31¼	30⅞	30⅞
7 IC&CStL&NO 5s'63 A	36⅜	36	36⅜
1 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	33	32⅝	33
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	75½	75½	75½
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	75	75	75
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	79	79	79
8 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
2 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
2 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 C	73	73	73
1 Int Hydro El cv6s'44	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 Int Mer Mar6s'41	53½	53½	53½
1 Int Paper 5s47	100	100	100
6 Int T&T 4½s'52	25½	25	25
11 Int T&T 5s55	27½	27	27
3 Jones&LoughSt 4¼s'61	94	93¾	94
5 K C South 5s'50	54¼	54¼	54¼
7 L S & M 3½s'97	40	40	40
1 Leh Val HTerm5s '54	81½	81½	81½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'54	30	30	30
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2 Louisa&Ark 5s '69	122	122	122
1 Lou & N 5s 2003B	77	76¾	76¾
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	94½	94½	94½
3 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	84	84	84
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	71½	72	71
6 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	99¼	98⅞	98⅞
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	1	1	1
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '80H	21½	21½	21½
1 Mob & Ob 5s '38	13½	13½	13½
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	28½	28½	28½
5 Mor & Essex 5s '55	98½	98½	98½
5 Mor&Essex3½s2000	29¾	29¼	29
11 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	37½	37½	37½
1 Nat Distill 2½s'49	105	104¾	105
9 Natl Steel 3s '65	100	100	100
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	101⅜	101½	101⅜
11 NYC rfg 5s 2013	104	104	104
23 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46¾	46½	46½
5 NYC cv 3¼s 52	40½	40	40¼
10 NYCh&StL 6s 41	45	44⅜	44⅜
10 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	70	70	70
6 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	52	51½	52
3 NYCh&StL 3½s 47	43⅜	43½	43½
3 NY G El H&P 5s 48	83	83	83
	121	121	121

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	9.16	9.75
Affiliated F Inc	2.01	2.20
Amerex Hold	11.50	13.00
Am Business Shrs	2.49	2.75
Am Gen Equip Inc	.23	.27
Am Ins Stocks	3.00	3.50
Boston Fund	12.11	13.02
British Type Inv	.13	.28
Broad St Inv	18.30	19.78
Bullock Fund	10.625	11.78
Century Inv Fund	2.25	3.05
Century Shrs Tr	20.55	22.10
Chain St Inv	13.66	14.53
Dividend Shrs	.92	1.02
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	14.83	15.92
Eaton & Howard Fd F	8.96	9.62
Equity Corp $3 pf	19.50	20.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.32	15.41
Fund Investors Inc	13.09	14.23
Gen Capital	22.89	24.61
Gen Investors Tr	4.02	4.38
Incorp Investors Tr	12.02	12.92
Inst Sec: Bank Do Insurance	.83	.92
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	1.03	1.14
Maryland Fund	28.50	28.50
Mass Invest Tr	3.20	4.15
Mutual Invest	15.97	17.17
Nation Wide Voting	8.13	8.89
New England Fund	.92	1.06
Old Colony Tr Assoc	9.50	10.25
Plymouth Fund Inc.	14.00	16.50
Putnam Fund	.29	.34
Quarterly Income Shrs	11.37	12.16
Railway & Light Sec	5.70	6.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	5.00	7.00
Repub Invest Fund	94.00	98.00
Scudder S&C	2.62	2.98
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	72.40	73.86
Spencer Trask Fund	.50	1.25
Stand Util Inc	12.31	13.06
State Street Invest	.19	.29
Supervised Shares	54.00	57.25
Trusteed AmBk "B"	7.52	8.17
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.46	.51
Wellington Fund	.65	.73
World Investment Tr	11.30	12.46
	3.03	3.36

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	3.625	4.375
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	3.26	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	3.91	...
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.10	...
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.29	...
Diversified Tr C	2.95	...
Diversified Tr D	4.55	5.20
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.25	3.75
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.05	4.75
Nation Wide Sec	3.04	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	42.50	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.83	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.28	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.24	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.02	...
Repres Tr Shrs	8.08	8.58
Super of Am Tr AA	2.05	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	12.625	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.69	...

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	.75	1.625
First Boston Corp	11.50	13.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	24.61	26.87	S-1	19.96	21.85
B-2	17.32	19.00	S-2	10.07	11.11
B-3	11.65	12.78	S-3	6.76	7.48
B-4	5.56	6.12	S-4	2.76	3.11
Preferred Stock					
K-1	12.18	13.35	K-2	6.99	7.70

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 31, compared with May 31, 1939 (shown in parentheses):

Receipts, $14,276,494.44 ($9,855,308); expenditures, $24,482,337.18 ($26,720,648.11); net balance, $2,029,671,449.19 ($2,924,260,044.18); working balance included, $1,303,105,330.51 ($2,254,178,517.43); customs receipts for month, $26,251,412.79 ($25,318,101.69); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $5,140,618,727.35 ($5,055,301,868.28); expenditures, $8,596,311,370.21 ($8,295,768,960.93); excess of expenditures, $3,455,692,542.86 ($3,240,467,092.65); gross debt, $42,807,765,653.85 ($40,281,807,681.92); increase previous day, $1,646,781.99; gold assets, $19,208,906,570.29 ($15,936,393,968.04).

Southern Motor Carrier Asks Right To Buy Other Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Application has been filed by the Transport Company, a motor carrier, with the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to acquire control of the Horton Motor Lines, Inc. and certain other motor carriers through acquisition of their stock.

The proposed deal would involve payments to the Horton concern of $2,625,000 in cash, and $1,347,500 in common stock of the purchasing company; of $740,116 in cash and $394,883 in such stock to Barnwell Brothers, Inc., and the Barnwell Warehouse and Brokerage Company, a North Carolina corporation; of $80,000 in cash and $10,800 in stock to Transportation, Inc.; of $275,000 in cash and $37,125 in stock to Rutherford Freight Lines, Inc.,; of $93,750 in cash and $48,125 in stock to New York and New Brunswick Auto Express, Inc., and Freedman Motor Service, Inc., and $262,125 in cash and $50,000 in preferred stock to Niagara Motor Express, Inc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—H. D. Horton, President of Horton Motor Lines, Inc., confirmed the report of a unification of over 20 motor lines operating east of the Mississippi and serving the territory along the Atlantic Seaboard from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico.

Formation of the transport company, a Delaware corporation, was announced recently by B. M. Seymour, President, in New York.

Horton Motor Lines, Inc., and each participating company under the new plan will retain its own identity, equipment and personnel.

The project will involve equipment numbering between 8,000 and 10,000 units handling more than 35,000,000 tons of freight annually.

Wallace Insists On Present Minimum Prices for Grain

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Wallace was authoritatively reported to be insisting that the nation's futures commodity markets retain present minimum prices on grains.

Grain quotations on these markets were pegged at closing prices of May 18 after sensational declines brought about by European war developments.

Markets at Chicago and Kansas City asked the Secretary to permit them to lift the minimum price restrictions or to lower the minimum prices.

Agriculture Department grain authorities said no change was contemplated in the near future. Mr. Wallace was reported to have sent messages to the markets expressing the view that conditions were not sufficiently stable to warrant any change in present price controls. The markets had complained that normal trading and hedging operations were being hindered.

The government has no authority to peg prices or to require the markets to do so. However, the markets, expressing willingness to co-operate with the government in preventing undue price fluctuation, complied with a Wallace request of May 18 that minimums be established for the time being.

Meanwhile, the Department, because of "unsettled world market conditions," announced a modification in its 1940 grower wheat and barley loan programs. The modification provides that loans shall be on a demand basis. Previously, loans on farm-stored grain have been on a 10-month basis and those on ware-housed stored grain on an eight-month basis.

Steel Rate to Go Higher This Week

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Steel mills in the United States will jump operating schedules to 80.3 per cent of capacity this week, an increase of 3.4 points from the preceding week and the highest since late January, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today.

A month ago operations were at the rate of 65.8 per cent of capacity and a year ago 54.2 per cent.

While foreign buying has accounted for most of the increase, steel quarters said, domestic orders have broadened considerably in recent weeks.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, June 3

Sterling:	Europe Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Demand	$3.20¼	$3.21¾	$4.2397
Cables	3.20¾	3.22¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0182	.0183½	†
Belgium—belga	††	††	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2240	.2242	.0526
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.4033
Germany—mark	††	††	$
Holland—guilder	††	††	.4537
Sweden—krona	.2385x	.2385x	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.0220
Greece—drachma	.0066	.0066	.0426
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.2961
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.0748
Port'gal—escudo	.0330x	.0330x	.0101
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0298
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2250	.2260	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1575	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3900	.3800	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3025	.3025	.6180
Java—florin	.5335x	.5335x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2012	.2015	*
Shanghai—dol	.0525	.0562	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.3825	.3800	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.7825	.7812	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—pesos	.1690x	.1690x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Evaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 3.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. ‖Nominal.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Aero Sup B (.20g)	5¾	5½	5½
100	Air Assoc (½)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Air Investors	2	2	2
20	Ala Pow $7 pf	93½	93¼	93¼
300	Alum Co Am (2e)	153	152	152
50	Alum Co Am pf	110	110	110
100	Alum Ltd (3e)	55	54	55
80	Am Book (4)	37½	37	37½
100	Am Box Board	4	4	4
100	Am Cit P&LB	⅝	⅝	⅝
1200	Am Cyan B (.60)	31⅝	30½	30⅝
100	Am Exp Lines (½e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
400	Am Gas & El (1.60)	26¾	26½	26½
100	Am Gen	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Am Hard

GarmentUnion Ready to Back Defense Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—That big things in organized labor are in the wind was indicated as the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union got down to business on resolutions regarding industrial relations, foreign policy, the Presidential elections and labor peace in the second week of its fortieth anniversary convention here today.

Indicative of the historical swing in public sentiment gathering force from day to day as issues crystalize in national thought, the International, one of the most powerful labor bodies in the United States, is now on record in strong support of the Roosevelt Administration's defense program, and under the leadership of David Dubinsky, its head, was seen by many observers as preparing (1) to lend the full weight of its influence to speed up production in all realms of organized labor and (2) to keep a just peace in employer-worker relations.

Expressions of confidence by representatives of the administration in the ability and willingness of organized labor to unite and mobilize for speedy production of defense materials have reached upon the deliberations of the Garment Workers. Thus, proposals favoring continued isolation of the United States and of the Garment Workers from their present body, the American Federation of Labor, are less popular among many delegates than when they were submitted at the opening of the convention, a week ago.

Action the delegates wil ltake at the plenary sessions this week on major issues before the Nation will concern more than the 250,000 members of the union, for the International, boasting an independent status, a well-balanced budget and a record free of corruption, holds a key position among trade unions.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Senators Robert F. Wagner and James M. Mead of New York, and Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, addressing throngs of garment workers at convention sessions and festivities during the week end, stressed that peace between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations was essential alike for national defense and the welfare of labor.

An "international" committee, symbolic of the score or more of racial groups within the union, escorted Mrs. Roosevelt to the platform at the Court of Peace and Justice in the World's Fair yesterday amid prolonged applause by 75,000 trade unionists and their families. Mr. Dubinsky, who presided at the ceremonies, asked Mrs. Roosevelt to convey fraternal greetings of the body to the President.

Mrs. Roosevelt said the Nation was facing a "serious time" which called for the utmost loyalty, fortitude and self-discipline of individuals and groups. Two paths were open to the American people—one leading to "hope for the world," the other to "resignation to a complete change" in all that they hold most dear," she declared. She urged labor to achieve its maximum strength by uniting under one banner, adding that the Nation must achieve singleness of purpose to meet the problems ahead."

Appeals to Young Citizens Center on Ideal of Liberty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3 — The United States should return to "good, old-fashioned, honest-to-goodness patriotism" to offset the influence of "radical immigrants" who would destroy the democratic government through "Trojan horse tactics," according to Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward.

Admiral Woodward spoke at observance of Young Citizens Day at the Seventh Regiment Armory here last night. Irving Lehman, Chief Judge of the State Court of Appeals; Alfred E. Smith, formerly Governor of New York State; United States Senators James M. Mead (D) of New York, and Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, and Col. Ralph C. Tobin also spoke.

Speakers stressed the urgent need of national defense, not only against military aggression, but against the "fifth column" activities. The meeting was held under the auspices of the patriotic socities of New York with Messmore Kendall, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, presiding.

Judge Lehman gave 2,000 young men and women who reached their twenty-first birthday since last November the "Oath of young citizens," pledging them to the preservation of the principles of liberty and democracy.

Admiral Woodward lauded the patriotism of Americans of past generations.

"Unfortunately, in this day of so-called advanced thinking this brand of patriotism has been somewhat outmoded oin too many of our educational institutions by intellectual anarchists teaching the theories of internationalism or of alien ideologies and fostering the subversive movement of nonparticipation in war," he continued. "Such traducing of our schools and colleges by malicious agents of un-Americanisms must be stopped by the challenge of patriotic groups co-operating in a crusade to save America for Americans."

Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, speaking simultaneously before the national convention of the Nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League at the Astor Hotel here yesterday, warned against subversive activities of native-born and naturalized citizens and aliens in its drive against "fifth columnists." He said the most active and dangerous elements of the "fifth column" in this country were "citizens, many of them i nhigh places." He characterized immigrants for the most part as "law-abiding, hard-working victims of European oppression."

The meeting called for consolidation of anti-Nazi forces here for a "defend-democracy" move to fight subversive activities of all "hate groups" and urged intensification of the boycott of Nazi goods and services.

U. S. Surplus Commodities For Red Cross at Cut Prices

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announces that an arrangement has been worked out under which the Red Cross will obtain American surplus food supplies for war refugees in France at about half the market cost.

Plans already have been made, he said, for the Red Cross to purchase 5,881,000 pounds of wheat flour, 1,250,000 pounds of corn meal, 750,000 pounds of lard, 800,000 pounds of prunes and 800,000 pounds of raisins. These commodities will be included in the cargo of a ship which the Red Cross has chartered and which will sail early this month.

Mr. Wallace explained that by co-operating with the Agriculture Department the Red Cross would be able to purchase much greater quantities of surplus foods with its available money.

The arrangement provides for export subsidy payments by the Department to the Red Cross on commodities it will purchase for refugee distribution. The payments, which will average about one-half the market cost, will be taken from funds appropriated for disposal of American farm surpluses.

"While the need for additional food among the poor families in this country has not yet been adequately met, there is an even more tragic need for some of these surplus supplies in Europe," Mr. Wallace said.

"Our surpluses of these specific food products are such that we can assist United States producers through the increased distribution that will result from this plan, at the same time that we are making it possible for the Red Cross to accomplish greater humanitarian ends with its available funds.

"Insofar as funds available to us will permit, it is our hope that we can continue this sort of co-operative arrangement if subsequent boatloads of Red Cross supplies go to the war-torn areas."

Finns' Need Still Pressing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—The Russo-Finnish war ended March 13 with the signing of a peace treaty, but the Finns' need for relief is as great now as it was before that date, the Finnish Legation discloses with the publication of a message from Lutheran Archbishop Erkki Kaila, imploring more aid.

"The war has tried our nation severely," said the Archbishop. "The greatest part of the Karelians have had to leave their homes and belongings when the war spread to their neighborhood. . . . Helpless, these people expect help from us.

"In the life of nations there are times when individuals must face heavy burdens. We have been allowed to live in the time of the Finnish nation's heroism. We must let no one say: 'In the war they were heroic, but they were unable to cope with the reconstruction.'"

The Finnish people are deeply appreciative of the great support and aid the American people have rendered to date. But the tasks of rehabilitation and reconstruction must go on, the announcement says, and it is Finland's fervent hope that it may continue to have such aid and support.

General Classified Advertising

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Shawmut Realty Apartments
Adjacent to The Mother Church
FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED APARTMENT SUITES

The picture shows a typical living room of our Furnished Suites.

Fine apartments. Suites of 1 to 4 rooms. Fine neighbors. Utmost in Service with Gas, Electricity, Hot Water and Refrigeration furnished.

$42.50 a month AND UP

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
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SEA PINES ON CAPE COD NOW OPEN
Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

POPCORN

REDDY-POP—Delicious crisp already popped corn. two gallons kept fresh in metal container; 2 cans $1.00 (postpaid) GREY GABLES FARM. Centerville, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 180th St., Wadsworth Ave.—Comfortable furnished 4-room apartment, June 15th-Oct. 1st; $12.00 per week. Phone Washington Heights 7-1100, Extension 2.

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TWO large, light airy connecting rooms, unfurnished, private bath, elevator, $40.00. (4A) 411 West 114th. N. Y. C. UN. 4-4454.

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BOSTON, MASS. — Neatly furnished one-room apartment with kitchen, across from Fenway; available July and August. Ken. 9730.

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YOUNG woman wants comfortable room, private bath, summer board Westchester. Write Box X-36. 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y. C.

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Individual, Artistic Hairdressing. HA. 8814

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GIRL or woman to serve at table, light housework, help with children (boys 5, 8 and infant), two other servants in house; salary $50 month. Box No. 733 — Glen Head, Long Island, N. Y.

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E-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
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PRACTITIONER'S office, centrally located, well equipped, will rent 3 afternoons and all day Saturday. Phone Lo. 5-1643, N. Y. C.

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PAINTING-PAPERHANGING—Good workmanship guaranteed, E. B. Bowen, Graniteville, R. I. Centerdale 0517-R.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. P. ENGLE, Mgrs., Bantam Lake. P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

UNSURPASSED mountain view, home cooking; low rates; swimming; fishing; near Lake Champlain. Burpees, Vergennes, Vermont. Tel. Addison 269.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food, swimming, tennis; select clientele; June rates $16; booklet; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. C. E. Palmer. Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

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IN WESTCHESTER, overlooking valley and fields, 80 acres woods with brook; colonial house, 8 master rooms, 2 baths, 2 servant rooms, 1 bath, 2 large screened porches, 3 fireplaces, hot-water heat, new oil burner; garage chauffeur's cottage, barn; 15 minutes from Harmon Station; sale $40,000. Tel. STRINGER, Murray Hill 3-3018, N. Y. C., or Evans, Yorktown Hgts. 526.

MRS. BERTHA HAYES
Real Estate and Curiosity Shop
Sunnyside, Barrington, New Hampshire

UNUSUAL house, custom built, 3 bedrooms, oil heat, 2 car heated garage; waterfront lot overlooking harbor. Phone Owner, Ocean 0811, 5 Edgehill Rd., Winthrop, Mass. Will sell for assessed value—$7,700.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 151-18 Bayside Ave.—2 large double; 1 single; twin beds; large bath; quiet refined home; $1.50 each; near Fair; free parking. LeMoyne. Fl. 9-6315-M.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 48 Park St.—Large sunny guest house, broad piazza; parking space; refined guests, excellent table. Long. 9504.

MONTREAL, Drummond St.—Two bright, front rooms, bath en suite; breakfast and evening dinner. Tel. Belair 3874.

ROOMS TO LET

MONTREAL — Double and single rooms, private and semiprivate baths; permanent and tourist. 1620 Sherbrooke W. WI. 7346.

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home. $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. P. HOVEY. HAN. 9600. Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SECRETARY, assistant office manager, desires position; good at figures; years' varied experience. Write Box H-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Position as manager of laundry or sales promoter; 10 years experience as manager; willing to be placed anywhere. Box B-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

LADY, educated, good disposition, unencumbered, desires position as companion. Write Box S-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 9878 daily, except Sunday.
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WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store — 115 W. 9th St.
"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
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WILMINGTON (Continued)

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Glass
Hardware
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John A. Carlson
Men's Store
923 Market Street

BUTLER'S
INC.
Stationers—Booksellers
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Printers Office Furniture
415 Market Street—Phone 7545

De Liso Debs
A brilliant new collection of Spectator and Summer Dressups by our master designer, Palter De Liso.
8.75

Hylander's
111 WEST 9TH STREET
Our Shoes Are All Nationally Accepted Brands.

Helen M. Wollaston
300 WEST NINTH STREET
Sports, Afternoon and Dinner Clothes
Priced $16.95 to $59.95
Complete range of sizes

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES MEATS VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
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Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

OUR NEW ADDRESS
412 King Street
After 56 years at 507 Market
ALFRED D. PEOPLES HARDWARE
SAME PHONE: 5017

George W. Rodgers
Invites You to Visit His New and Different
FURNITURE STORE
Specializing in Early American Reproductions for a Discriminating Public.
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MAREVE
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DRESSES—10.95-19.95
Costume Jewelry, Handbags
Margaret E. Woelfer E. Longstreth Cope
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HEMSTITCHING
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1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4567

Mabel Harrell Hairdresser
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

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MISS DAISY RUSSELL, Prop.
Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work done by graduates
1843 Columbia Rd., Ph. Columbia 10153

DALY & ROGERS
Florists
1026 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
The La Salle Washington, D. C.
Phones {NAtional 1556 / NAtional 1557 / OXford 0551}

HATS "That Are Different"
All Styles and Sizes
REGULAR PRICE—$2.00
Open 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
By Special Request Introducing Better Hats for $3.00
LILLIAN M. GUSACK
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Maine

AUBURN

You'll Like
Walton's Ideal Bread
It's so Wholesome and Dependable
Distributors for GeBott's Quality Cakes
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 Second St.

MAINE
AUBURN (Continued)

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower SEEDS
E. V. McCrellis & Co.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

BANGOR

Rines
Sports Wear with a Difference
Distinctive Apparel for Every Occasion
43 Main Street

Little City Market
289 CENTER STREET
Groceries and Meats
Dial 4554
Quality Goods—Moderately Priced

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 OR 9129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

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48 MAIN STREET
Smart New Styles of
QUALITY SHOES
Wilbur Coon—Health Spot—Air Step—Queen Quality and Buster Brown Shoes for Children

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THE RED & WHITE STORE
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Let us help in your camp outfit
New Perfection Stoves—Sherwin-Williams Paint and Varnishes, Hardware, Red & White Groceries, backed by a guarantee of satisfaction.

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B. F. EMERY CO.
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Coal and Coke
Range and Fuel Oil
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Prompt Service
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Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
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"The Store of Friendly Service"
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J. C. PENNEY CO., Inc.
DEPT. STORE
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The store keyed to Maine living
PORTLAND, MAINE

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Jewelers Since 1851
Cameras—Artist Supplies
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Picnic Supplies
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Camp Time Is Here
Stock up on good things to eat at
E. L. PROCTORS
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Local Retail Distributor for S. S. Pierce Co.'s Specialties
25 FOREST AVE. DIAL 3-0236

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PORTLAND (Continued)

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DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

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Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

BAGS—PURSES
COSTUME JEWELRY
Newest colors and designs
Carter Bros. Co.
JEWELERS
PORTLAND, ME.

Randall & McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts

TRAVELERS
Insure your personal effects against the possibility of loss.
See Me About It
PHILIP H. MACDONALD
912 Chapman Bldg. Tel. 2-8301
PORTLAND, ME.

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

New Hampshire

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Sure Cure For Garden Pests
Arsenate of Lead—Black Leaf 40
Evergreen sprays, also Bordeau for blight and mildew, and
Sprayers to put them on with
A. H. BRITTON & CO

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

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Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

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RADIO, REFRIGERATION
AIR CONDITIONING

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FOR CROQUIGNOLE WAVING
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for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

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The Best of Everything for Your Table
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Leading Fashion Successes in Summer Wearables
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Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

HALL BROS. CO.
Fuel Oil—Range Oil
Oil Burners
PHONE 1100

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
33 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

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CONCORD (Continued)

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3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
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The Gifford Store .....81 South St.
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Hardware, Paints and Oils

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Goodyear Tires, Exide Battery
Sales and Service

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Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
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O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Central and Franklin Streets

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
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100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
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Dear Graduates:
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Yours truly
MARY CAHILL
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"The Sweet Girl Graduate" is sure to look sweeter with a fine new permanent.
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bring endless joy
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Newest Models
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Come in and see for yourself their superiority.
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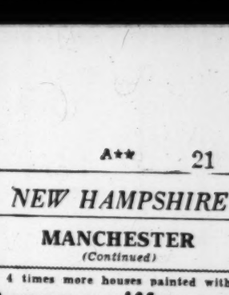
MILK · CREAM · BUTTER and CHEESE
Make Tasty Dishes
Better Than Substitutes
MOORE'S MARKET
31 MAIN STREET TEL. 2800

PORTSMOUTH



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If you're looking for showiness and prettiness, save in the same pair of stockings; see our new Slimming Ends. HIDDEN VALUES protect your beauty budget
Davencrepes Running Ends
.85 to $1.25
George B. French Co.
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Red Cross, Florsheim
Taylor Made, Queen Quality
Correctly Fitted
SHAINES BOOT SHOP

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Company
CITIES SERVICE
COAL—COKE
RANGE—FUEL
Summer prices — coal and coke in effect now
Tel. Portsmouth 86
94 Langdon Street

The CANDY SHOP
Try Our Delicious Lunches
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Rhode Island

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A Complete Line of
Meals and Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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High Grade Coal
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1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0636

SEE NEXT PAGE

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

ALEXANDRIA
Cleaners & Shoe Repairers
AGENCY *Palace Laundry*
711 King Street Phone ALex 2536
Delivery Service

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Ford Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Be Safed
use Southern's Service
Dependable and Quality Dry Cleaning
SOUTHERN
DRY CLEANING CO.
ALEX. 60 IVY 1300

Complete repair and lubrication service for all make cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
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Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
AMOCO
PHONES 3554-2582 1900 KING STREET

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Choice Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
"We Handle Birds Eye Frosted Foods"
Phones 212 and 213 713 King St.

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MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
BEACHWEAR
For Fun in the Sun

Scores of Gifts for June Brides
D. Moses & Co.

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN
LUX
Bibee's
Choice Meats
Fruits Vegetables

FURNITURE OF QUALITY
Reasonably Priced
McGEHEE'S
LYNCHBURG'S LEADING FURNITURE STORE
935-MAIN ST.-937

NORFOLK AVE. DAIRY
Grade A Pasteurized Raw Milk
TELEPHONE 1080
FRESH PURE

NEWPORT NEWS

NOW OPEN
SUN SHOP
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd Street

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J. W. Bracken Phone 27513
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B and M
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Shoes Dyed to Match Your Gown
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"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
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Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor
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Shulman&Co.
Tidewater's Largest and Most Modern Store for Men and Boys
GRANBY STREET AND TAZEWELL

HAIR CARE and BEAUTY
Bensons
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MILTON MUSIC CO.
108 W. Freeman Street
Everything Musical
Pianos, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, Victor Records, Musical Accessories
Free Instruction on All Instruments

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

For the Best
RUG CLEANING
Dial 5-2801

Herold R. Hofheimer
Member
Guild of Master Rug Cleaners

ROANOKE

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY
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Also
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We Aim to Be Worthy
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Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
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• The loaf with the crispy crust •
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In HAMILTON
IT'S
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Established in '63
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Available at
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GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
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ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

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DECORATOR
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Prompt city-wide delivery service

TORONTO

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

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LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI 4691

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EMPIRE WALLPAPER
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Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
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Laundress & Drycleaning Service
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Limited
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FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
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STORAGE 2%
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that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

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Our scientifically constructed and equipped storage vaults will store your out-of-season garments for you. Telephone today and let us explain this clothes-saving service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

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Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
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Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
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• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

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RESTAURANT
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Waterproofs any part of and All Types of Buildings
Permanently, Quickly, Cleanly
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Moderately Priced
from 3.95 to 9.00

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CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

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Custom Forms Codes, etc.
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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Painted from life or photographs
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Bookbinder
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Phone: EUSton 1071-2

European Local Classified
(Continued)

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BALANCE sheets, reports, prompt, accurate service. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William Street, London, E. C. 4. MAN 3629

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Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street; convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215—£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W.14. Telephone Western 0181.

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Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators.
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Depot at 103 Portobello Road
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Beauty Culture
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K Shoes are the shoes for active people who also like to be smartly dressed. Ks give you extra comfort and extra wear. So there are true War-time economy. May I fit you by X-Ray? I am a K Shoe Specialist.
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ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
Scientific Foot Fitting
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

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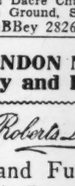

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SHIPPING *Days* STORING
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106, Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18
Phone Putney 1160
257 Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18
Phone Putney 2348

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Phone Prospect 3256
Expert in Foot Comfort
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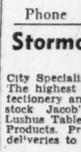
For Frocks, Jumpers, Underwear, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, Feltcraft, etc.



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Over 75 Years' Reputation for
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Permanent Waving a Speciality
Different Systems to suit the different textures of hair.
All leading Beauty Preparations Stocked.

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Millinery, Mantles, Furs, Gowns and Sportswear
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City Specialists in all dried and canned fruits. The highest class of groceries, provisions, confectionery and fresh fruit always in stock. We stock Jacob's Biscuits, Carson's Chocolates, Lushus Table Jellies, Heinz and Crosse & Blackwell Products. Price lists upon application. Daily deliveries to all parts of the City and District.
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The Belfast Drapers and House Furnishers

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Stationery, Printing, Fountain Pens, Sports Goods High Class Fishing Tackle. Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

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Large Variety of Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Coats, Costumes
Fur Coats and Furs

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HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERY
TABLE GLASS, IRISH CHINA

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

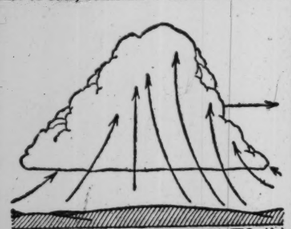
Did You Ever Wonder

What Holds Up the Drops of Water That Form the Clouds?

Clouds consist of tiny droplets of water (except for the extremely high clouds which may be made up of ice crystals). Since drops of water from, say, a lawn sprinkler, fall to earth with fair rapidity, and since water is approximately 800 times heavier than air, one might well wonder how clouds manage to float in the sky.

Obviously, the air holds the clouds up, but how can that be, in view of the facts just mentioned? To understand this, let us first recall that however thin and unresisting the invisible "sea" of air may seem to us, still it does offer some resistance to falling objects. A parachute enables an aviator to descend from cloud-heights at a comfortably reduced rate of speed.

Now the total gravitational pull on a drop of rain, tending to cause it to fall, remains the same no matter into how many smaller drops it may be divided, but the amount of water-surface exposed to the air (and hence the air resistance to its fall) increases with each subdivision.



PRINCIPAL AIR MOVEMENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CUMULUS TYPE OF CLOUD

A single raindrop, with a diameter of one-sixth of an inch, contains the same total amount of water as the total water in about 8,000,000 droplets of the average size found in clouds. Since there is enormously greater total air resistance to the 8,000,000 droplets than to the single drop, the particles making up the cloud will settle, if they come down at all, much more slowly than the raindrop. This is illustrated by the way the fine mist from an atomizer or spray will seem to "hang" suspended in the still air of a room.

Cloud droplets of the average size will fall, in still air, at a rate of about eight feet per minute. But the upper air is seldom still. Clouds are commonly formed in ascending currents and the rate of ascent of the air generally is greater than eight feet a minute. In such a case, the droplets, instead of falling, will be carried to higher levels, new drops forming to take their place.

Clouds, then, either are continuously formed at certain levels from rising currents of warm, moist air, or, on settling down or being forced down by descending currents, they strike layers of unsaturated air and evaporate. They never fall headlong to earth as rain.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Quotation

THE victory of success is half won when one gains the habit of work.—SARAH A. BOLTON.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Assarson, P. W. G. (äs'-ärsŏn) — Swedish Minister to Russia.

Graziani, Gen. Rodolfo (rô-dôl'-fô grä-tsyä'-nē)—Italian Chief of Military Staff.

Nogues, Gen. Auguste (ô'güst' nôg') — Supreme Commander of the French defense forces in North Africa.

Weygand, Gen. Maxime (măk'-sēm' vā'-gän') — New Commander-in-Chief of the French armies.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Abbeville (ăb' - ē - vĭl)—French city at the mouth of the Somme River.

Amiens (à'-myăn')—French city on the Somme River.

Boulogne (French bōō'-lôn'-y', English bōō-lōn')—French channel port.

Calais (kà'-lē') — French channel port.

Cambrai (kän' - brĕ')—French city, scene of severe fighting.

Laon (län) — Strategic French city.

Pétain, Marshal Henri Philippe (pā'-tan') — French World War veteran, now Vice-Premier of France.

Rethel (rĕ-tĕl') — City of France on the Aisne River.

Somme (sôm)—River flowing from St. Quentin to the English Channel.

St. Quentin (săn' kăn'-tăn') —Strategic French city.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, èvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch in chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Alma Zoe Clausen, Roundup, Montana

Silhouettes in the Night

Two nocturnal prowlers pose for a Camera Club member

Footnotes to History

When Democrats Were Republicans

During George Washington's eight years in the White House, the political opinions of the separate citizens were so strongly bound up in veneration of the Father of His Country that Washington's party, the Federalist, was the sole political group of consequence.

Yet the seeds of division were rapidly germinating; and although another Federalist, John Adams, followed Washington to the Presidency, two diverse political doctrines speedily were being promulgated. One, under the sponsorship of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, advocated a strong central government; the other, with Thomas Jefferson as its champion, placed its hope for good government directly with the people.

In the election of 1800, Jefferson's ideals received the stronger support at the polls. His two terms (1801-1809) mark the beginning of the present Democratic, or as it was then called, the Republican Party.

Later the party came to be known as the Democratic-Republican, and in Andrew Jackson's time (1829-1837) simply the Democratic Party. The present Republican Party, born in 1854, was an outgrowth of the old Whig organization.

So it is seen that certain Democrats attacking Franklin D. Roosevelt for his alleged attempts to strengthen the central government at the expense of the local groups are differentiated from the "New Dealers" by the cognomen "Jeffersonian Democrats."—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Birds of the Bible

Identify these Biblical birds, if you can. If you guess correctly after reading the first statement, mark yourself 4; the other three, 2 each. (A score of 10 for the set is excellent.)

1. An Old Testament story describes them as bringing food, twice a day, to a prophet.
2. In one of the most moving verses of "the Jewish Hymn Book," the Psalmist envies this bird its wings. "For then would I fly away and be at rest."
3. A migratory bird, of which the Psalmist says that it has found in God's altars "a nest for herself, where she may lay her young."
4. The commonest of our domestic fowl, it is mentioned by Jesus in a comparison of surpassing beauty and tenderness.

Answers: 1. The raven (1 Kings 17:6). 2. The dove (Psalms 55:6). 3. The swallow (Psalms 84:3). 4. The hen (Matthew 23:37).

Proverbs of Many Peoples

A prudent man procures in summer the sleigh and in winter the wagon.—Rumanian.

Unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations.—Swiss.

A rat will not injure the grain near its own hole.—Chinese.

A man's character reaches town before his person.—Danish.

A hundred years of wrong do not make an hour of right.—German.

Salt spilled is never all gathered.—Spanish.

Who seeks what he should not, finds what he would not.—German.

Of much speaking cometh repentance, but in silence is safety.—Ancient Brahmin.

He who pitches too high will not get through his song.—German.

A little spark can set a whole city on fire.—Arabian.

The stone sharpens knives but is dull itself.—Roman.

Where Would You Find—

1. Monte Grappa?
2. The OGPU?
3. Sleeping Bear Dunes?
4. The country of which Francisco Franco is Premier?
5. A Blue Room famous in diplomatic circles?
6. Northwest Territory?
7. The strait of Dover?
8. A dingo?
9. The Hutchinson River Parkway?
10. The State which leads in the production of broom corn?

(Answers appear on this page)

A Verse for Today . . .

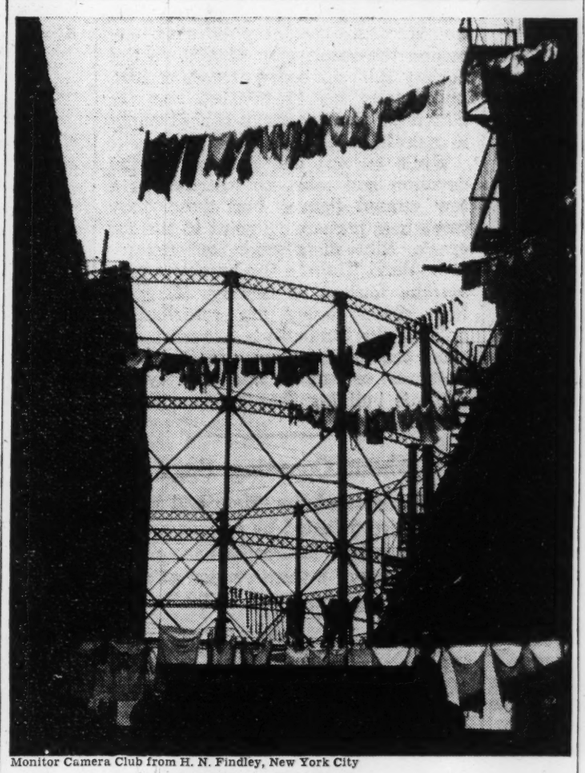
Behold, I have made thy face strong against their faces, and thy forehead against their foreheads. — EZEK. 3:8.

Brevities

Punch ©: "How many pins are there in a new shirt?" asks a correspondent. Always one more than we think.

Portland Oregonian: The newer farm tractors may be radio-equipped. Thus with a flip of the finger the sturdy son of the soil can hear himself being saved in Washington.

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: An old-timer is the one who can remember when he had to write to his Congressman to get hold of a Government pamphlet.



Monitor Camera Club from H. N. Findley, New York City

Monday—In Manhattan

Contributions to the Monitor Camera Club are welcomed. Prints should preferably be glossy, and one dollar will be paid for each one accepted.

In Lighter Vein

Explained

The recruit was disappointed with his uniform. It seemed to fit nowhere.

He was still trying to make the buttons of his tunic meet when he passed the colonel on the parade ground. And in his preoccupation, he forgot to salute.

"Pull yourself together," said the colonel. "Don't you know you're wearing the King's uniform?"

"Oh, that's it," said the recruit. "I knew it wasn't meant for me."

Short

"Good Morning!" said Mrs. Binks, entering the baker's shop. "Permit me to compliment you on the lightness of your bread!"

The baker rubbed his hands and smiled.

"Thank you, madam!" he said. "It is my aim to bake the lightest bread in this town."

"And you do it," said Mrs. Binks. "If it gets much lighter it will take two of your pound loaves to weigh sixteen ounces!"—Tit-Bits.

An Arrow or Cross

Luncheonette Customer: "This sandwich could be improved a lot."

Proprietor: "How so?"

Customer: "By a little mark to show which corner the meat is in!"

An Indian?

Woman Customer (after the tired assistant had pulled down blanket after blanket until there was only one left on the shelf): "I don't really want to buy a blanket today. I was only looking for a friend."

Clerk: "If you think he's in the other one, madam, I'll gladly take it down for you."—Grit.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dry Feet

Muncie, Ind.

A passer-by noticed the care a worker was taking to produce a slant of the correct degree on the sidewalk he was making, and asked the reason for the precision. The worker replied:

"When I'm building a walk, I always think of the thousands of feet, little and big, that are going to go along this way, and I want to be sure that there is no place for little pools of water to gather to wet those feet. The feet that walk on my sidewalks will stay dry."

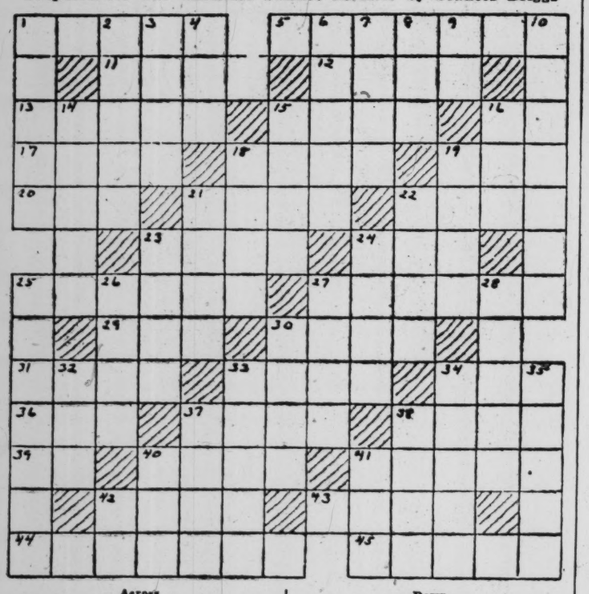
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A mountain in northeastern Italy, held by the Italians against Austrian attacks in 1917-1918; 2,000 feet high.
2. A joint state political department organized in Russia, in 1922, to combat political and economic counter-revolution, espionage, and brigandage.
3. One of the world's largest continuously moving sand dunes along Michigan's west coast.
4. Spain, since 1939.
5. An elliptical room in the White House in Washington, where the President receives foreign diplomats presenting their credentials.
6. A region north of the Ohio River between Pennsylvania and the Mississippi, ceded to the United States by Great Britain in 1783.
7. It is between England and France; joins the English Channel and the North Sea.
8. The native wild dog of Australia.
9. It extends from the New York City line to the Connecticut line.
10. Oklahoma.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Laziness.
5—Christian is first name of what Norwegian composer?
11—A mackintosh protects one from what?
12—What stood as they were left by Little Boy Blue in Field's poem?
13—Watches are manufactured in what city in Illinois?
15—A pastime.
16—Comparative suffix.
17—The chief or senior of a company or body of men.
18—A kind of slipper.
19—What is female parent of quadrupeds?
20—What is any of grand divisions of geological time?
21—William Makepeace Thackeray was born in what month?
22—What Olympian goddess was queen of heaven?
23—A source of water supply.
24—What is an artificial mound used by golfers?
25—Where did Jeroboam place one of two calves of gold?
27—What is a county of southern England?
29—Pronoun.
30—What is projection extending backward from point of an arrow?
31—To remain.
33—According to Emerson, shallow men believe in what?
34—Child's napkin.
36—What is the capuchin monkey?
37—What is a seaport city of Hawaii?
38—A type of cabbage.
39—Upon.
40—What did cunning old mouse suggest be hung on cat's neck?
41—A gem stone.
42—An animal of the cat family.
43—Performers in any opera do what?
44—What golf club is used especially for playing ball from bunkers?
45—What propelled Fulton's famous "Clermont"?

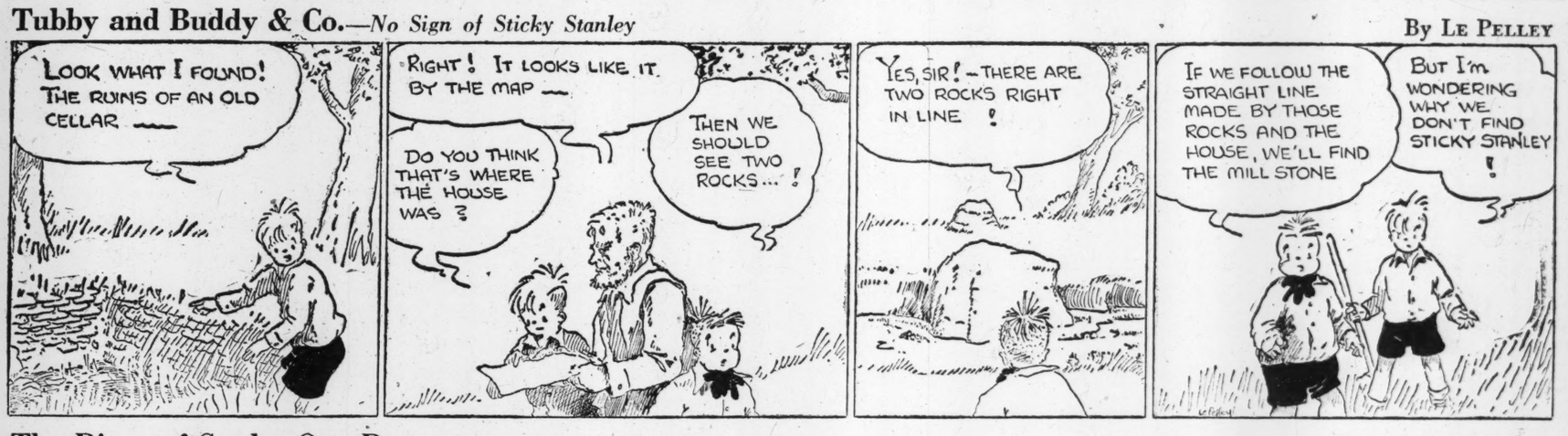
Down

1—What do you call a native of Sweden?
2—A musical instrument.
3—What is thin tin plate?
4—What liquid measure was used by Hebrews?
6—In what country is Genoa?
7—What is a town of Alaska on shore of Seward Peninsula?
8—Coforms material.
9—Exists.
10—Of what country is Prussia a division?
14—What is highest mountain of Lepontine Alps?
15—A sea bird.
16—Organ of hearing is what?
18—What is a thin, soft muslin without stiffening?
19—A fleet, timid animal.
21—To scoff.
22—A kind of plant.
23—What do you call the watery part of milk?
24—Native of Turkey.
25—A musical instrument.
26—What is Siam now called?
27—What is a manufacturing city of Maine?
28—What was first name of Miss Dickinson, American poet?
30—What Norwegian violinist was born in 1810?
32—A color induced by the sun.
33—What is State flower of New Hampshire?
34—A roomy boat, usually flat-bottomed.
35—What is a seaport city of Brazil?
37—What prefix signifies "half"?
38—What is a city of Washington?
40—What was name of a Canaanite month?
41—What term indicates a duplicate?
42—What is symbol for lead?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

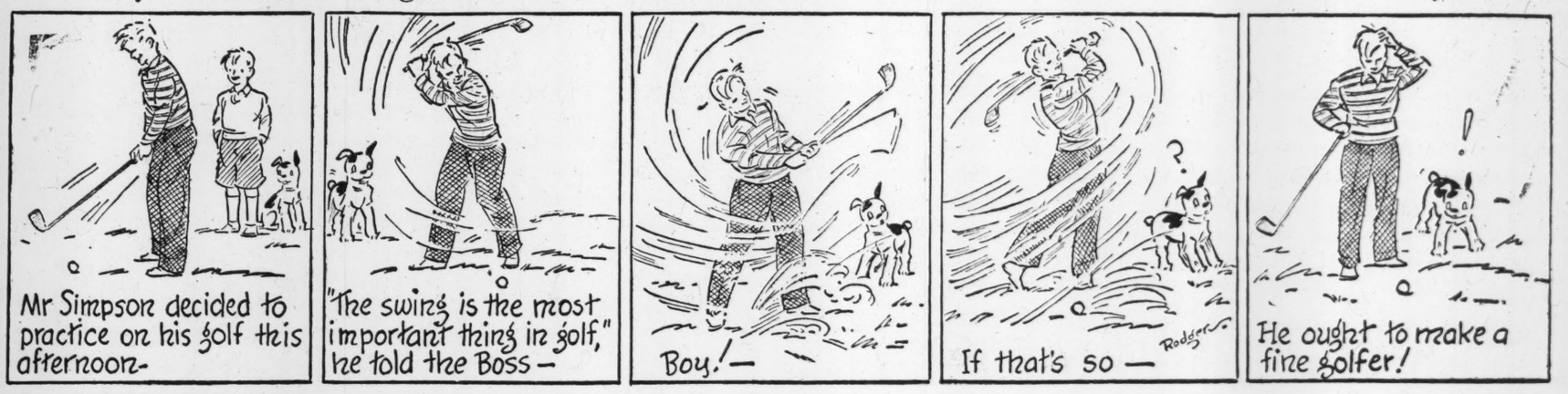
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Sign of Sticky Stanley*

By Le Pelley


LOOK WHAT I FOUND! THE RUINS OF AN OLD CELLAR —
RIGHT! IT LOOKS LIKE IT BY THE MAP —
DO YOU THINK THAT'S WHERE THE HOUSE WAS ?
THEN WE SHOULD SEE TWO ROCKS ... !
YES, SIR! — THERE ARE TWO ROCKS RIGHT IN LINE !
IF WE FOLLOW THE STRAIGHT LINE MADE BY THOSE ROCKS AND THE HOUSE, WE'LL FIND THE MILL STONE
BUT I'm WONDERING WHY WE DON'T FIND STICKY STANLEY !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Can Swing, There's No Question About That!*

By Rodgers


Mr Simpson decided to practice on his golf this afternoon-
"The swing is the most important thing in golf," he told the Boss —
Boy! —
If that's so —
He ought to make a fine golfer!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Keeping It Fifty-Fifty*

By The Hagers

"TED, WHO WILL CHRISTEN OUR NEW BOAT? FOR LILLY DUCK," I SAID, "I'LL VOTE."
"WE'LL HAVE TO NAME IT FIRST," SAID HE. "I HAVE IT! HOW WOULD 'TE-WA' BE?"
"BY WHAT PROCESS DID YOU EXTRACT A NAME LIKE 'TE-WA', TED?" I QUACKED.
TE-WA
"T-E FROM TED, AND W-A FROM WADDLES. HALF AND HALF WE STAY."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Gifts, Not Loans

Americans are casting about earnestly to decide by what ways they can give quick and effective aid to the Allies short of involving themselves in war. A recent Gallup poll indicates that 71 per cent of the people believe the United States should give more aid to the Allies than they are giving, whereas only 15 per cent felt that way three months ago.

In the last war, the United States as a participant made loans of billions of dollars to the Allies. This time American sympathies and interests are as clearly engaged as before. National sentiment opposes sending men abroad to fight, but about the same measure of sentiment probably would support immediate financial aid to the Allies on the theory, if no other, of sending money now rather than men later.

If America is going to advance funds to the Allies—besides opening its markets to them—this should be done this time with a frank facing of the facts. The grants should be gifts, not loans. First, because the British and French are saddling themselves already with all the debt they can ever be expected to pay to fight this war. Second, because they are fighting for international security and justice, and America should be willing to make a generous contribution to that purpose. Third, because both parties last time allowed the war loans to become a subject of post-war bickering and resentment which ought not to be repeated.

The kinds of grants most needed could best be made by the Government rather than through private channels. These would be advances for the movement of foodstuffs and other agricultural surpluses to the aid of populations whose governments cannot spare cash or cargo space sorely needed for munitions.

If Americans would prefer, the gifts could be made in the form of the actual commodities to relief organizations. This, of course, would cost taxpayers the purchase price of the wheat or other produce, but the amount might be charged off against farm subsidies, some of which already are being paid through similar purchases.

If Americans want to go further in their contribution, and there certainly are millions who do, the obvious need is by some means to supply more airplanes, motor equipment and military supplies to the fighting forces of the Allies. Some might suggest that this also be done by the Government, as Germany sent airplanes into Spain without any declaration of hostilities, or by sale of present Army planes.

Another course would be to raise funds by public subscription through a responsible organization, as was initiated by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan with his Fighting Funds for Finland during the Finnish invasion.

In any event, whatever aid may be given by the United States or its citizens should not be given sparingly or grudgingly. It ought not to be written down in a book for future collection. Let it instead be given freely with a full heart, in gratitude that peoples on whom the brunt has fallen are willing to use it in defense of democracy and a code of international morality.

The Real Solution

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's forthright action in putting a stop to all Beano games in Boston is a forward step which will undoubtedly improve the civic moral tone. It should tend to lessen juvenile delinquency by ending a gambling racket for which women sometimes neglected their children, and to improve the lot of welfare recipients, who the Police Commissioner has said play the games in substantial numbers.

The chief executive acts upon advice of the committee he asked to study the situation. Acknowledging frequent violations, the investigators declare that tightening the regulations would offer no solution since Boston's rules, already exceedingly strict, have been tried and found wanting. The committee therefore urges that "only by discontinuance of the issuing of all licenses can the present abuses be cured and future abuses averted." The conclusion is clearcut that the way to cure the ills arising from this form of gambling is to abolish the gambling, rather than try to regulate it.

There is sound basic logic in the reasoning, and it is equally applicable elsewhere. The Commonwealth, in its search for a way to end the notorious abuses which have attended other forms of gambling should find in it worthwhile food for thought.

Builder of Society

"Humanity desperately needs today a moral and spiritual rebirth, a revitalization of religion," writes Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State. "There is no sure way to this supreme goal save through adherence to the teaching of the Bible."

If the Bible is going to help humanity win through, as Mr. Hull and a myriad of others hope, to the goal of a contented and happy life for all, the Bible must reach people. Bibles immured on store shelves, Bibles unprinted are incapable of changing men's lives.

Last year the American Bible Society distributed 7,370,908 Bibles or portions of the Scriptures at home and abroad. The increase in the United States was 12 per cent over the year before; in other lands there was a slight loss.

Much was given away, and of what was sold, the cost of publication exceeded the returns by $24,000, as the Society sells all books at cost or less. Incidentally nearly $900,000 was required for the American Bible Society to operate in 1939.

While no one can imagine all the devotion and labor summarized in a few annual figures like these, they serve best perhaps to point to the far greater Bible distribution that remains to be done. Therein the humblest may become makers of destiny. Many in high places today are contributing nothing to humanity's progress and some are even deterring it. The lowliest man or woman who lives by the Bible is building that which will endure.

About Counting Eggs

Proponents of the "Ham and Eggs" plan twice defeated by referendum in California have filed petitions to obtain the placing of a third version of their program on the State ballot in November.

Once offering $30 every Thursday, the plan now proposes instead pensions of $20 a week and advertises more prominently a 3 per cent gross income tax as an intended substitute for all existing State and local taxes. Such plans change not merely from year to year, but even from month to month.

Early in April the amendment circulated in the official publication of the Retirement Life Payments Association would have authorized the State Board of Equalization to fix the gross income tax "at, above, or below 3 per cent." Possibly this ambiguity was found embarrassing; for a more recent edition fixes the rate at "3 per cent or less."

Even this change leaves a few questions to be answered.

If the tax provision is not necessary in order to finance the pensions, since they are said to be financed by stamps affixed to the scrip in which they are paid, why need the gross income tax be part of the plan?

If the gross income tax collects as much money from citizens of the State as do the present kinds of taxes, how is it to be reasoned that the burden will be materially less? If it does not collect that much, what functions of State or local government will be cut in order to stay within the 3 per cent maximum tax?

Even "ham and eggers" will have difficulty getting more than six servings out of a dozen eggs if each recipient is to get two eggs with his ham.

Major Moton's Monument

Annually for nearly a quarter of a century the newspaper offices of the United States used to receive a bulletin, over one man's name, detailing the number of lynchings in the nation during the year. No argument or opinion was included; it was a simple statement of fact. Constant repetition of the brutal story made editors conscious of an ugly blemish upon the national record. It cried for removal. Repeated news reports, which were never suppressed by any newspaper with a social conscience, impressed the reading public. The shame of mob violence—in South or North—began gradually to be eliminated. There were only three lynchings in the United States during 1939.

The name signed to those simple bulletins was "R. R. Moton," that of Booker T. Washington's successor at the Tuskegee Institute. He was a simple Negro, advocating justice for his long oppressed race. To his work, more than to any other single factor, is due the practical wiping out of a national disgrace. Moreover, his educational achievements loom large. Presidents honored him during his active years; now white men and black will honor his memory.

As True as Ever

Barnum Brought Me Over

It Happened in Utrecht—XIV

A barrier of quite another stripe than linguistic nearly put the "Greatest" *hors de combat* in Utrecht. That delightfully quaint Dutch city almost conquered the circus. Canals, as everyone knows, are almost as much the highways of Holland as they are of Venice. Utrecht, of course, does possess streets, quite attractive ones as a matter of fact, all the more colorful because they are, or were then, paved with pretty stained bricks. Bricks are dear to the Hollander's heart because they can be so easily washed and scoured to match the incredible immaculateness of doorsteps and windows. But bricks were never destined to bear the rude weight of great hippopotamus dens or forty-horse band wagons.

Sometime about daybreak when the first cookhouse range wagon was dropped from the flat cars of the "Flying Squadron"—the first train section to arrive in town—its eight-horse team started on the long haul to the circus grounds, which were situated in the outskirts of Utrecht. Whether the driver, perched high on his swaying seat, noticed the curious crunching sound beneath the wheels of his lumbering dead-ax wagon, history doesn't record. Anyway, nonchalantly he proceeded on his way. The show must go on. And what were a few crumpled streets in a town in Holland to a man who had tooled teams to a thousand circus lots in several continents?

Other wagons followed. When the elephants arrived on the next train section they finished the pulverizing process. By this time the erstwhile pretty paving of the streets of Utrecht was a crimson trail, ground to powder as if some Gargantuan dragon had lashed it with a mighty tail. And the good city fathers were crushed, too. Their doughty ancestors, centuries before, had driven out the haughty and ruthless Spaniards who for so long racked their land, but what were the worthy burghers to do with this invited invasion which had wrought such dreadful—and costly—havoc? They didn't have to worry. Bailey sent word to the City Hall that the damage be immediately appraised and the bill sent. This was done and paid the same day. In the evening the happy city councilors, their buxom wives and red-cheeked children enjoyed the Greatest Show on Earth from the choicest seats and the American circus left more guilders in old Utrecht than the ticket wagons carried away.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

(To Be Continued)

Translating Our Times

Soviet-Yugoslav Relations

The real question is to know the motives impelling Moscow's Government in agreeing to closer ties with Yugoslavia (as exemplified by the Russo-Yugoslav Trade Treaty). To some extent Moscow undoubtedly wants to reassure the Balkan peoples about the kind of expansion the Soviets seek in that section of Europe. But this is only an outward appearance to be guarded against. The experience of all governments has shown them that one of the most effective means of promoting the cause of the Soviet revolution has been the Russian trade agencies in foreign countries and revolution is still the supreme aid of Soviet foreign policy.

The Soviets continue to play a lone hand which consists in prolonging the European war, getting all they can out of it without fighting themselves until they believe they can intervene with revolutionary objectives with the minimum of risks.—*Le Temps*, Paris.

Netherlands Indies

It would be entirely too optimistic to say that all Powers interested in the Pacific believe their interests are best served by letting the Dutch East Indies remain under Netherlands rule. But the United States, Great Britain and France would undoubtedly grudge a predominating influence in our Asiatic imperium not only to a fourth, namely, Japan, but to anyone of themselves. It is not even certain that in the long run Japan would not prefer to relinquish its ambitions in regard to our Asiatic empire, if it were sure no one else but ourselves would sway the scepter there, or, in other words, rely on a Netherlands policy of an independent open door.

Have we been fully alive to our responsibilities in the Netherlands Indies? Our dilly-dallying about strengthening our fleet shows it is sad but true the patriotism of a Netherlander has (for too long) impelled him to personal sacrifices rather than a willingness to open his purse.—Dr. B. M. TELDERS, Professor of International Law, Leyden University.

Democracy Is Functioning

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

The time has come when Americans are being called upon to pay their back dues to democracy. The time has come when the first thought of every American must be not of the rights which he receives from his country but of the duties which he owes to his country. The time has come when there must be such a degree of national unity, national discipline, national self-sacrifice that the United States can command whatever strength it needs to guarantee its safety.

The response is already evident. It is evident in the capital. It is evident in the country. It is thrillingly apparent that the American people, quickly sensing the crisis, quickly perceiving the demands of the crisis, are ready to perform the tasks which are necessary in order that a free people may be united and a united people may be strong.

Democracy is functioning.

* * *

Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, one of the finest thinkers in the Government, said last week:

"Even in the tragedy of these times, I welcome the test to which this country is being put. Too many people have said that a free people cannot succeed in swift and unified action. It is time to give the lie to that sort of talk."

Representative Hatton W. Sumners, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, one of the deeper students of affairs in Congress, said last week:

"This is a day of preparation in America—not only preparation to defend ourselves against attack, but preparation to live. This is one of the times when nations and civilizations stand at the bar of judgment and must answer for their right to live."

Mr. Berle and Judge Sumners see beneath the surface and what they see is true. While spending much time in Washington, I have during the sequence of what President Roosevelt describes as the "almost incredible events" of recent weeks, also traveled through many States and conversed with many people. It is a heartening and humbling experience to feel the reserve of selfless discipline and devotion and poise which is available to wise national leadership at this hour. It can be fairly stated that those qualities in the American people are ready to respond to those qualities wherever they are manifest in their Government.

Democracy is functioning.

* * *

The most exciting and significant fact in public affairs today is that American opinion, responding with a readiness and a determination which belies the detractors of democracy, is waiting for political leadership to catch up with it, not forcing national leadership to wait for public opinion to rally behind it.

After the deep and dire meaning of the Nazi invasion of the Netherlands and Belgium began to be apparent, the American people were ready for the President's second defense message to Congress by the time he had delivered his first. When Mr. Roosevelt sought an emergency appropriation of $1,200,000,000, the Nation wondered why he did not ask more. Two weeks later he did.

And now that the Administration is preparing to spend $4,400,000,000 for defense and to raise only $656,000,000 in taxes to start paying for that defense, there is every evidence that it will find American opinion more desirous of shouldering more of its burdens now than passing them on to their children.

When the Government asks labor and management to adjourn their conflicts and make a common contribution to the national welfare, it has only to indicate the opportunity. Coercion is not needed. Co-operation is to be had for the asking. The appointment of such distinguished industrialists as William S. Knudsen, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and others to gear the Nation's enormous peacetime productive forces to the needs of its new defense machinery is either a welcome response to public pressure or a timely decision by the Government in the direction of public desire.

Democracy is functioning.

* * *

It is being increasingly realized today that to achieve military security the United States must regain economic strength. It is being recognized that the building of the machinery of defense is not a military problem; it is an industrial problem, it is a financial problem, it is a management problem, it is a labor problem.

This fact means that the urgency of defense is not going to rob the Presidential campaign and the fall elections of their importance and their meaning. It means that the American people are to be called upon to choose new leadership or retain present leadership at a time when real and vital issues are at stake.

Defense is not at issue. But the means of achieving defense centers in itself every domestic issue with which the American people are concerned. The needs of defense require a national administration qualified to deal not only with foreign policy but with the industrial, the financial, the management and the labor problems which must now be solved, more urgently than ever before. That is the electoral decision of 1940.

To make such a decision is the function of party government. The need is not to adjourn party government but to demonstrate the highest possible level of party government.

There is every reason to believe that the American people are ready to make this decision and to back it up with such a degree of national unity that the United States can command whatever strength it needs to guarantee its safety.

The need is to make the United States united. Having seen and sensed much of America in the past few weeks, I believe this to be a reportable fact: Freely have the American people received the blessings of their democracy, freely will they give.

Who dares to say that democracy is NOT functioning!

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Broadcasting Nazi Victories

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Last night I listened to a broadcast by a Berlin radio representative who gave us a most enthusiastic picture of a splendid German gun which was bombing the British with tremendous effect. He even gave us a vivid picture of this wonderful gun—being at the right end to do so.

At noon today I heard a military expert of the United States tell the world just how and why the Allies had failed and how we could save our skins by improving on their technique.

In our local paper there are pictures and pictures of the Nazi hordes and one humorous picture showing a Belgian road with the sign post "Deviation," the caption reading, "This could not stop the great Nazi machine," or words to that effect. It seems to me the Nazi victories are stressed and the efforts of the Allies belittled as much as possible. It also seems rather awful to me when an announcer after telling us of some new outrage in Europe suddenly starts advertising some kind of frying fat or facial cream, and all in the same tone of voice.

We do not seem to realize that the Allies are fighting for all of us. We could at least refrain from criticizing those who are making the supreme sacrifice. I do not claim that even the Allies are only imbued with the spirit of a holy crusade—they doubtless have some self-interest—but the fact remains that they are fighting for the freedom of the world and the downfall of tyranny. Those who sit on the fence should not throw stones.

San Diego, Calif. W. M. HEATH

Democracy Defense Bonds?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of the billions of expenditures called for to carry out the "Defense Program" and though recognizing the benefits these billions will bring to the whole nation, still there is great apprehension that additional tax burdens will be required to absorb these billions and thus tend to hamper industry and individual enterprise. Therefore, to anticipate this eventuality and to eliminate same in a measurable degree, why would not an issue of Democracy Defense Bonds meet the contingency?

Most individuals would consider it a patriotic privilege to subscribe to such bonds, which could be handled as was the Liberty Bond campaign. S. K. ROTHSCHILD

Detroit

California's Statue of Cabrilho

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I quote in part from an article on the celebrations to be held in San Diego in 1942, to honor João Roderigues Cabrilho, the discoverer of California, published in your newspaper recently:

"Through the work of Senator Fletcher, the State Senate, by a vote of 28 to 0, on January 31, adopted a concurrent resolution directing State officials to do everything possible to have an 18-foot statue of Cabrilho, now in California, erected at or near the site of his landing on Sept. 28, 1542. The statue was the work of Alvaro de Bree of Barcarena, Portugal, and was made possible through funds contributed by citizens of Portuguese birth or extraction."

The statue of Cabrilho was an official gift of the Portuguese Government to the State of California. In view of this, the last clause of the above paragraph is not true in the slightest degree.

EUCLIDES GOULART DA COSTA,
San Francisco Consul of Portugal

"Facing the Situation"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my appreciation of the "Editorial Letter" which appeared in the Monitor. Surely there is great need for all right thinking people being awake to the subtle workings of evil, both abroad and in our own country, and your clear explanation of the policy of the Monitor should do much to arouse all Christian peoples to the necessity of facing the situation in the only practical way that evil can be overcome with good.

While Jesus taught a doctrine of love and compassion, he did not hesitate to drive the money-changers out of the temple, and certainly Mary Baker Eddy did not hesitate to expose and severely rebuke evil, when it was necessary.

This is no time for apathy, "straining out gnats," or lack of unity, but a crisis which demands that all right thinking people "rise in the strength of Spirit" if we are to preserve the Christian principles on which civilization is built.

To cry "Peace, Peace, where there is no peace," is much like Nero fiddling while Rome burned, and the very best avenue through which evil can do its most effective work. L. A. V.

New York

Shanghai Post Endorses 'Program for America'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI

The Shanghai Post in an editorial endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor's seven-point "Program for America" of May 28, says:

"It will receive the approval and support of Americans everywhere. It will be approved by humanitarian, democratic-minded people of every nationality. The Monitor speaks for decent folk of every faith, color, and flag when it puts forward a fighting program as a blow for peace and freedom. Religion, thought, speech, and trade must all be free if we are to have a world without fear and fit for civilized habitation."

[Editor's Note—A substantial portion of the Monitor's editorial referred to above was carried in its world-wide service by Reuter's news agency.]

War Journals

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

American readers may be interested in the efforts of the Imperial War Museum in London to preserve war journals. Rupert Brooke, Siegfried Sassoon, Edmund Blunden, R. C. Sherriff—these are the literary names that the world remembers from the last war. It was they, and others like them, who wrote the sonnets, the essays, and the plays arising out of that great conflict which have proved to have in them the quality of survival. Yet there is a mass of other writing of that time which is now coming in for a good deal of attention. It is mostly anonymous, like the "Canadian Boat Song" or the "Letters of Junius," or "Sumer is icumen in," and this is preserved in the Imperial War Museum.

This Museum has a great quantity of journalism produced by soldiers on active service during 1914-18. One publication is called "Egg-Shells," a name derived from H. M. S. Achilles, another is "Sub Rosa," the product of the West Lancashire Division, and a third, "The Gas Bag," comes—not very surprisingly—from the No. 1 Balloon Training Wing.

In spite of the greatest efforts, however, the Museum's collection is not complete. The authorities are, in fact, particularly anxious to secure material relating to the American forces who served in Europe twenty-three years ago. There are, of course, difficulties in the way of obtaining ephemeral periodicals published a quarter of a century ago. But the Museum is resolved that the same difficulty shall not arise again; and it is endeavoring to make a complete file of all similar publications of the present war.

London O. B.

"Better to Lose a Few Ships"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me that the hour has struck when we of this great democracy, and democracy has been defined as Christianity in government, should lift up our voices.

As one of your correspondents has said, "Airplanes should be rushed to the British and French regardless of how or when they can pay for them . . . it is better to lose a few ships and some money now than to lose all later."

There are things much worse than war and death and one of those things is a failure to stand by the right. The words of one magnificent Christian are still ringing in our ears: "Here I stand. I can do no otherwise so help me, God."

(MRS.) KATHRINE H. WILLIAMS
San Antonio, Texas

"New World Order"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I do not see how the New World order can be established without the participation of the United States; and I fail to see how the United States can participate unless she gives intelligent and immediate aid to the Allied democracies. M. V. B.

Cutler, Me.